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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VII. NO. 32. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1919. TWO ANNAS

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.	
1919			
8th February ..	Chakrata* ..	5682	
15th " ..	Sardinia ..	6580	
22nd " ..	Merkara ..	8235	
1st March ..	Khiva ..	8947	
8th " ..	A Steamer* ..	..	
15th " ..	Somali ..	6712	

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 1st and 15th March will be allotted on the 15th February. Passengers desiring to travel by these steamers are requested to obtain their priority certificates and forward them before that date to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
10th February..	Diwara ..	5878

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1919		
3rd February ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
7th " ..	Khosa ..	Karachi direct.
..	Khandara ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam & D'Roy.
..	Kaisar ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	26th Jan.	8th Feb.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	4th Feb.	15th Feb.
Yoroppa Maru	No. 2 S. Tanaka	3078	4th Feb.	14th Feb.
Shinyo Maru	G. Konaka	3176	5th Feb.	16th Feb.
Tatan Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3135	14th Feb.	24th Feb.
Tama Maru	Y. Yano	3042	18th Feb.	28th Feb.
Toyo Maru No. 2	O. Hayakawa	3018	25th Feb.	7th Mar.

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Haru Maru	S. Miyaji ..	20th Feb.	5th March	Italy
Kenkon Maru	M. Kaneko ..	25th Feb.	10th "	Japan.
Inabo Maru	K. Nishikawa..	28th Feb.	10th "	"
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	4th Mar.	15th "	"

For freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

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G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.... £1,200,00.

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Moji	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Bankin business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interes is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on th minimum monthly balance of not unde Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 3 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collecte Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow ing terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager

Esplanade Road. Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

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Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 89,98,980

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakerdas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances fro Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to Ma 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for th remaining six months. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowe which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Mr. Peerbhai Adamji Peerbhai, the Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell, firstly, all that the undivided share, right, title and interest of the Mortgagor in the Capital of the Partnership business carried on in the name of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, including the as well as the amount now standing to the credit of the Mortgagor in the Books of the said Partnership as also the sum that may have been brought in by him, the Mortgagor as additional Capital and all such further sums of money as may from time to time hereafter be brought into the said partnership business by the Mortgagor whether by accumulation of Profit or otherwise and all the interest due and to grow due in respect of such Capital and all the share and interest of him, the Mortgagor in all and singular the debts, property and effects of every description as well as present or future payable or belonging to the said partnership as a partner in the said Firm of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons; and secondly, all that the undivided share, estate, right, title and interest of him, the Mortgagor, under or by virtue of the last Will of the said Sir Adamji Peerbhai or otherwise and howsoever and whether present or future vested or contingent presumptive expectants or possible and whether by way of succession representation or otherwise and in all and singular the estate property and effects whatsoever and wheresoever and of what nature or kind soever now being in any wise subject to the trusts or provisions in the said will of the said testator deceased and contained of an connecting his moveable and immoveable residuary estate and effects thereby demised bequethed and appointed and of and in all other estate property and effects whatsoever for the time being forming or representing the residuary estate and effects of the said testator or any part or parts, share or shares thereof, by Public Auction at the Auction Room on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March 1919, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of June 1918, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part.

A rough list of the immoveable properties belonging to the Estate of Adamji Peerbhai and the Firm of Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, so far as the same is known to the Mortgagees is given in the schedule annexed hereto but the Mortgagees do not vouchsafe for the completeness and accuracy thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

PART I.

Ward No. 2123, Ward B, Locality Chakla, Street No. 225 and 233, Description House, New Survey No. 2182, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 2413, Ward C, Locality Trinity Street, Street No. 82-1-3-5-7, Description House, New Survey No. 8397, Registration Sub-district of Bombay Bombay.

Ward No. 2810 (1), Ward C, Locality Lohar Street, Street No. 3, Description House, New Survey No. 8397, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 2817 (1), Ward C, Locality Lohar Street, Street No. 4, Description House, New Survey No. 8397, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 2818 (1), Ward C, Locality Lohar Street, Street No. 5, Description House, New Survey No. 8397, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 2819 (1), Ward C, Locality Lohar Street, Street No. 6, Description House, New Survey No. 8397, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 2820 (1) (2), Ward C, Locality Lohar Street, Street No. 7-7a, Description House, New Survey No. 8397, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 2814 and 2815, Ward C, Locality Lohar Street, Street No. 360-3, Description Market, New Survey No. 8397, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 2816 (2), Ward C, Locality Lohar Street, Street No. 3a, Description House, New Survey No. 8397, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 2817 (2), Ward C, Locality Lohar Street, Street No. 4a, Description House, New Survey No. 8397, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 2818 (2), Ward C, Locality Lohar Street, Street No. 5a, Description House, New Survey No. 8397, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 2819 (2), Ward C, Locality Lohar Street, Street No. 6a, Description House, New Survey No. 8397, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 2820 (2), Ward C, Locality Lohar Street, Street No. 7a, Description House, New Survey No. 8397, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 2821, Ward C, Locality Lohar Street, Street No. 362, Description House, New Survey No. 8397, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 2822, Ward C, Locality Lohar Street, Street No. 364, Description House, New Survey No. 8397, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 6807, Ward C, Locality Erskine Road, Street No. 56, Description House, New Survey No. 4594, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 6805, Ward C, Locality Chira Bazar, Street No. 56-62, Description House, New Survey No. 4712, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 6812, Ward C, Locality Chira Bazar, Street No. 58-74, Description House, New Survey No. 4709, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 6868, Ward C, Locality Dhaba Street, Street No. 91-97, Description House,

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SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND
"MAHARANIS"
WEAR OUR
"EMBROIDERED
SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

New Survey No. 4503, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 3674 (2), Ward C, Locality Tardeo Road, Street No. 38a, Description House, New Survey No. 7082, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 3675 (1), Ward D, Locality Tardeo Road, Street No. 40, Description House, New Survey No. 7082, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 3676 (2), Ward D, Locality Tardeo Road, Street No. 40a, Description Corrugated iron shed, New Survey No. 7082, Registration Sub-disurict of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 3726, Ward D, Locality Tardeo Road, Street No. 71-77, Description Chawl, New Survey No. 7023, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 3727 (2), Ward D, Locality Tardeo Road, Street No. 3, Description Chawl, New Survey No. 7023, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 3728, Ward D, Locality Tardeo Road, Street No. 3, Description Chawl, New Survey No. 7023, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 3729, Ward D, Locality Tardeo Road, Street No. 81-87, Description Chawl, New Survey No. 7023, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 594, Locality Mustan Tank, Street No. 18-29, Description House, New Survey No. 4001, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 4099 (7), Locality Moreland Road, Street No. 41, Description Land, New Survey No. 3528, Registration Sub-disurict of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 4103 (2), Locality Moreland Road, Street No. 67, Description House, New Survey No. 3527, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 4103 (3), Locality Moreland Road, Street No. 65, Description House, New Survey No. 3527, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 4103 (4), Locality Moreland Road Street No. 63, Description House New Survey No. 3527, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 4103 (5), Locality Moreland Road, Street No. 61, Description House, New Survey No. 3527, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 4103 (6), Locality Moreland Road, Street No. 59, Description Land, New Survey No. 3527, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 7066, Locality Haines Road, Street No. 125, Description Shed, New Survey No. 3460, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 7067, Locality Haines Road, Street No. 127-143, Description Chawl, New Survey No. 3460, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 7068, Locality Haines Road, Street No. 1, Description Chawl, New Survey No. 3460, Registration Sub-district of Bombay Bombay.

Ward No. 7069, Locality Haines Road, Street No. 2, Description Chawl, New Survey No 3460, Registration Sub-district, of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 8758 (1), Ward F, Locality Dharavi Road, Street No. 2325, Description Shed, New Survey No. 524, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 8758 (2), Ward F, Locality Dharavi Road, Street No. 2325a, Description House, New Survey No. 524, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 6237 (2), Ward G, Locality Dharavi Road, Street No. 126a, Description Shed, New Survey No. 492A, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 6341 (1), Ward G, Locality Dharavi Road, Street No. 230, Description Chawl New Survey No. 287, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 6696, Ward G, Locality Dharavi Road, Street No. 585, Description Land, New Survey No. 358, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 6722, Ward G, Locality Dharavi Road, Street No. 611, Description Land, New Survey No. 346A, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 7338, Ward G, Locality Dharavi Road, Street No. 1228, Description Chunam Shed, New Survey No. 2/472, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 7601 (1), Ward G, Locality Dharavi Road, Street No. 1491, Description Land, New Survey No. 426, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 7601 (3), Ward G, Locality Dharavi Road, Street No. 1491B, Description Land, New Survey No. 426, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 7601 (3a), Ward G, Locality Dharavi Road, Street No. 1491BB, Description Shed, New Survey No. 426, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

Ward No. 7601 (4), Ward G, Locality Dharavi Road, Street No. 1491C, Description House, New Survey No. 426, Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Bombay.

PART II.

All and Singular the Machinery Plants Stock in trade and out standings engines boilers erections, rails and trade machinery, and the stock in trade of and relating to the (1) Tent factory and leather factory at Sion, (2) The Adamji Peerbhai Mills Co, and (3) The Matheran Steam Tramway Co.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 6th February, 1919.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

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Colaba Station,
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HYDERABAD (Dn.).—G. B. Kulkarni.
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JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Rasul & Sons.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Bros.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MIRAJ.—Ganesh N. Musumdar.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatta.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAREL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—A. E. Lal & Sons.
PALANPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Rasul & Co.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SIBI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
WARDHA.— B. Deshpande

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wif predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted", "To Be Let", "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Cash payments are received only during Office hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. On Saturdays and Holidays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Autoliquid Veneer "A spray" plugs emery grinder, Duratexleather steel chairs, white zinc powder, soap filing cabinets, arm masts, and etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. BHAWANJI SHAMJI & CO., 91-99, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

LUCIFER, CLAIROVOYANT ASTROLOGER.—Foretells all life events by Clairvoyance. Speculative businesses specially considered. Fees moderate. Write or call. GREAT PUNJAB HOTEL, Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 717

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN The well-known up-to-date Astrologer predicts yearly monthly, daily events of life, marriage, gain and loss in speculation, etc., attends private calls. Send date, time and place of birth. WATSONS HOTEL, Bombay 706

MASTER-KEY SETS of 6 Padlocks, 2in. with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 master-keys to fit all the 6 Rs. 23 per set. Similar sets 2½ in. Rs. 28/12 per set. We also make to order, Brass and Galvd. Master-Key sets of any number of Padlocks.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughe Road, Bombay, Telephone 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CUTLERS, experienced specially in Surgical line. Apply to N. POWELL and Co., Girgaum, Bombay. 702

WANTED:—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST, accustomed to Mercantile Office work. Apply Box No. 180, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 687

WANTED by English firm, LEDGER CLERK with neat handwriting and fair knowledge of accounts. Salary according to qualifications Good prospects to keen worker. Apply Box No. 177, Advt Dept. "Bomoay Chronicle." 680

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Travelling representatives, pay Rs. 100 to 200 p.m.; Correspondence clerks, pay Rs. 80 to 100 p.m.; Junior Clerks, pay Rs. 30 to 50 p.m.; Agents pay Rs. 20 to 40 p.m.; Typist, pay Rs. 30 to 40, p.m.; Lady Typist, pay Rs. 60 to 70 p.m. Apply sharp for particulars to MANAGER, THE EMPLOYMENT SEARCHING AGENCY, Ludhiana, (Punjab.) 712

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, well conversant with insurance business. Apply FAZEL BROS., Ismail Building, Fort. 709

WANTED.—MATRIC CLERKS, Quick at figures. Fast and good handwriting. Salary Rs. 30. Apply box No. 164, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 716

WANTED—One good ACCOUNTANT and one CLERK. State qualifications and past experience. Applications should be addressed to the ASSISTANT CONTROLLER (Textile Stores), Mahaluxmi, Bombay. 631

WANTED AT ONCE—A SHORTHAND and TYPIST. Apply DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, No. 249, Hornby Road, Bombay. 718

EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT REQUIRED for Tobacco Department. Apply to the BRANCH MANAGER, ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd., Bombay. 728

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST, having experience in an Attorney's office. Apply to Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO., Solicitors, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort. 726

WANTED—Three CLERKS in Silicitor's office, must be experienced, Gujrati knowing men preferred. Apply Box No. 185, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 724

WANTED—A full time qualified ELECTRICIAN to take charge of the Installation at Royal Opera House. Apply stating diplomas and past experiences and salary earned during the last employment. 715

WANTED—COMPOSITORS and BOOK BINDERS; good wages to first-class workmen. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, British India Press, Mazagon, Bombay. 727

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for six months, a qualified LADY DOCTOR and an experienced MATRON for MEHTA LYING-IN-HOSPITAL, Navsari. Apply stating salary required with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Navsari. 723

WANTED.

WANTED—Secondhand JECQUARDS & CARDCUTTING MACHINE, with or without Powerloom, Dobby, etc. PATWARDHAN BROS., Kurla, (Bombay). 655

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Self Acting Rope Feed CIRCULAR SAW BENCH, 8 ft. by 3 ft., with a saw of 4 ft. diameter, quite new. Apply D. L. SASTRY & CO., Engineers, Madras. 659

FOR SALE—GILLET BLADES—Rs. 2-12-0 per dozen; GILLET RAZOR Complete —Rs. 16/- each. Also Provisions and Toilet Requisites. Can be had from Messrs. L. MOTIRAM & SON, Army Contractors and General Merchants, Abdul Rehman Street, opposite the Mosque. 131

FOR SALE—1 Priestley OIL ENGINE 80 H.-P., almost new, 4 ROTARY OIL MILLS in good condition, 1 ALOE FIBRE EXTRACTOR, 2 New POWER LOOMS (Shor rocks); 1 New COUNTRY RICE HULLER capacity about 40 bags daily. For particulars and prices, etc., please apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 409

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—FLAT in "Star Mansion," at Colaba Reclamation. Apply to OWNER at the premises. 691

TO BE LET—FLATS in bungalows at Motlibai Street near Byculla Club next to Y.W.C.A., Byculla Branch. Apply to SIMON & MOTILAL, "Times" Building. 650

TO BE LET—A newly built building, "VICTORY VILLA" at Tejpal Road, Gamdevi, Single flat on each floor with eight bed rooms, side verandahs, balconies, baths, upto date sanitary arrangements and electric installation complete. Apply personally on the premises. 676

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DURING the absence of the Undersigned on leave, with effect from the 6th February, 1919, the Board of Directors have appointed Mr. W. P. PECHEY, General Traffic Manager, to act as Agent of the Company in India.

(Sd.) R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Agent.
649

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

OWNERS GOING HOME.

Ch. e. m. CARYANDA:—Winner of Western India Stakes, Poona 1918, and Rs. 33,000 in Stakes.

Ch. e. g. TOLLENDAL:—Winner of races and Rs. 13,000 in Stakes.

Br. e. h. BILLY BAWN:—Winner of 4 races and Rs. 10,000 in Stakes.

B. e. m. STOP WATCH:—Only ran once in India. Very good form as 2 year old in England. A winner.

B. e. g. DUET:—Winner of 3 races and Rs. 7,000 in Stakes.

B. a. e. RARE FIND:—13.3:—Last Season's pony. A winner first time out and 3rd Melton Plate and 3rd Cecil Gray Plate.

B. a. e. BLUEY LEE.—13-3½:—Winner of 4 races and placed on numerous occasions.

B. a. e. DIAMOND KING—14-0:—Last Season's pony. A winner last time out.

B. a. e. KRUSHAN—14-0:—This season's pony. Winner last time out.

For full details of performances see Racing Calendar. The above horses to be sold with engagements at Bombay big Meeting at the Racecourse, Mahaluxmi at 8 a.m., on Saturday, 8th February, unless previously sold privately. For further particulars apply:—

J. H. CRAWFORD, M.R.C.V.S.,
Bellasis Road,
Byculla.
652

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST.

ONE DIAMOND BRACELET LOST on Tuesday night, between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. at Madhaw-Bag, will be rewarded Finder. Apply Box No. 182, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 707

LOST.

FIVE SHARE CERTIFICATES of Ordinary Shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 47694/98 and standing in my name, have been LOST. The public are warned against making use of them in any way whatsoever.

NASSERWANJI BAPUJI LASKARY.
Bombay, 5th February, 1919. 710

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, at 6.15 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 14th February, 1919.

By Order,
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
725 Western India Turf Club.

A STEAMER FOR SUEZ.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY—
H. S. M. KAZRANI & SONS,
Bhesania Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
722

RE: COAL LAND.

ABOUT ten years experience, as office Manager, Superintendent, Adviser and Managing Agent for Collieries, at Jharia, the undersigned is willing to give free informations to the Public, desirous of purchasing Collieries on Coal-land.
Address:—

D. D. THACKER,
302, Holichakla, Fort.
713

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS HEALTH OFFICER for the Ahmedabad Municipality. The present salary of the post is Rs. 300—30—500 per mensem. The grade is shortly to be raised to Rs. 400—50—600 with a motor cycle allowance of Rs. 50. But this should not be taken as a promise. Candidates should possess a registrable medical qualification and a British diploma in Public Health. One having experience of work in a large Municipality will be preferred. Applications with testimonials if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th February, 1919.

(Sd.) D. K. BHAVE.
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 3rd February 1919.
646

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities of Coorg and Madras Government sandalwood will be sold in auction on the dates and at the places mentioned below:—

Coorg Wood, about 197 tons, at Fraserpet, on the 25th February, 1919.
Madras Wood, about 125 tons, at Tirupatthur, on the 3rd March, 1919.
Madras Wood, about 50 tons, at Vellore, on the 5th March, 1919.
Madras Wood, about 227 tons, at Satyamangalam, on the 8th March, 1919.

NOTE.—Fraserpet is 54 miles by road from Mysore. Tiruppatthur and Vellore are Stations on the South Indian Railway. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore Station on the South Indian Railway.

For terms of auction and details of Classes and Quantities apply as under:—
Fraserpet auction, to Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, Mercara.
Tiruppatthur auction, to District Forest Officer, West Vellore, Tiruppatthur.
Vellore auction, to District Forest Officer, South Vellore, Vellore.
Satyamangalam auction, to District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.

(Sd.) C. D. McCARTHY,
Conservator of Forests, W. C.
Office of the Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, Coimbatore.
Dated 31st January, 1919.
665

CENTRAL POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, NASIK.

THE next course of training for candidates for appointments as Sub-Inspectors of Police in the Bombay Presidency will commence at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, from the 1st July, 1919.

2. All applicants for admission must apply in person BEFORE THE 1ST APRIL, 1919, to the Superintendent of Police of the district in which they live, bringing with them their certificates of age and education. Applicants from Bombay City may apply to the Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Colaba. They must be 5 feet 5 inches in height and have a chest measurement of not less than 33 inches (defiated).

3. Applicants who are not already in Government service or who have less than three years' approved Government service must have passed the School Final or the Matriculation examinations and must be between 22 and 25 years of age. They must also have a good knowledge of English.

4. Applicants who have three years' approved Government service need not possess the qualifications mentioned in paragraph 3, but they must produce the written permission of their superiors to apply and also their service books.

5. The Inspector-General will personally inspect the applicants, who are recommended by Superintendents, on a date and at a place which will be duly notified to the applicants, and the final selection will then be made for the School.

6. A syllabus of the course of study, together with the rules regarding the admission of candidates to the School, will be found at pages 249—52 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 30th January 1919.

J. A. GUIDER,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.
Poona, 1st February 1919. 666

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (now under Voluntary Liquidation) shall be held in Bombay on the 23rd day of March, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the house of Honourable Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh, New Queen's Road, Girgaum, Bombay, at which the Liquidator shall lay before it the account of the winding up and give such explanation as may be required in reference thereto.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1919.

HURGOVANDAS KHOOSHALBHAI,
Liquidator.
708

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SHINRYU MARU" having arrived on the 5th instant, from JAPAN via Singapore, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TENSHIN MARU" having arrived on the 4th instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHAWOO TRIMBUCK, of Bombay Hindoo has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof byway of sale, exchange, mortgage gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece of land of the Foras tenure situate at Worlee Road, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3717 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 244, New No. A-1221 and New Survey No. 2/3073 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1557 and Street No. 557 and were formerly and are now in possession of the vendor.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
667

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR KESHAVJI THAKARSI, late of Bombay Hindu, Halai Bhatia Inhabitant, Cotton and Woolen Piece-goods Merchant ..... Deceased.

(1) SHAMCOREBAI alias VALLBAI, widow of Thakar Keshavji Thakarsi, of Bombay, Hindu, Halai Bhatia Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane, without the Fort in the City of Bombay; (2) GOCULDAS JIVRAJ, of Bombay Hindu, Halai Bhatia Inhabitant, Piece-goods Merchant, residing at Kolbhat Lane Kalbadevi Road and (3) JAMNADAS GOCULDAS, of Bombay Hindu, Halai Bhatia Inhabitant, Piece-goods Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, aforesaid the Executrix and Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this thirty-first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 31st day of January, 1919.
Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 214 of 1918.

Re VANMALIDAS NATHOOBHAI MEHTA, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, and trading in the name of Parilal & Co., as Hardware Merchants at Lohar Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... an Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 1st April, 1919, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1919.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Acting Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 5th February 1919.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. JAFFER KANJI has contracted to purchase from HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI ALLARAKHIA, Receiver in Suit No. 958 of 1915 (wherein BIABAI wife of Sidik Sajan is Plaintiff and HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI ALLARAKHIA and others are Defendants) the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at heir Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale wil be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at and on the Western side of Mahim, Custom Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 160 and 370, New No. A-3780, Old Survey No. 22 and New Survey No. 4-42, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3235 (1) and 3235 (2), Street Nos. 120, 120-A, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Mahim Custom Road now called Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the West and South by the public passage and on or towards the North by the properties of Moreshwar Sukharam Habaji and of Esmail Gowli.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1919.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
714

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the consent decree made herein on the 26th day of July, 1918, in the High Court suit No. 1219, of 1916, filed by SABRABIBI, wife of Issa bin Hedayatulla, against ABDUL KARIM ABDUL REHIM HAFIZ, and others, the undermentioned property is to be sold by private contract. Offer for sale of the said property will be received by the undersigned under and subject to the condition that the purchaser shall bear all costs of and incidental to the sale including stamp registration fee, battaki, etc. Offers should be communicated in writing to the undersigned at the office of Messrs. Amin and Desai at 61, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 15th day of February, 1919. Any offers received after that date will not be considered. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any of the offers. Persons desiring to have further particulars in respect of the said property are requested to apply to the undersigned during office hours.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Kamatipura Second Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91 5/9 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3334, New No. 10149, Old Survey No. 2907, New Survey No. 5718 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 1097—1098—1201, and Street No. 7-9, Third Kamatipura and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Kamatipura 3rd Lane, on or towards the West partly by the house of Lala Kana and partly by the house formerly of Kamatee Narsoo and now of Ganpat, on or towards the North by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by Kamatipura 2nd Lane and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver in the said Suit No. 1219 of 1916.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1919.

SHANKARBHAI J. AMIN,
Receiver in suit No. 1219 of 1916.
588

EARN RS. 30 TO 150 WEEKLY

FOR ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME DAILY.

With Rs. 30 as capital and an idea, you can make the above profit in the Mail Order Business. Let me start you in Business for yourself. I tell you what to do and how to do it. Don't be a wage slave. Get out of the rut. Get grit. Get backbone. Wake up and start now. I will send you my particulars "Money Making Opportunities in the Mail Order Business" FREE. It tells you how you can start a business at home, during spare time, while otherwise employed. It is a quick certain way to big income. Simply send me your name and address and one anna stamp for reply.

Address:—

J. J. SHAW (b)
KHETWADI, BOMBAY, 4.

SHORTHAND.

Like other Arts and Sciences, Shorthand is subject to the law of progress. Based on greatly improved scientific and analogical principles, the SLOAN-DUPLOYAN system saves a year's laborious study, ensuring highest efficiency and speediest results. Expert Individual or Postal Instructions for a fixed fee. Speed classes conducted. Proficiency Guaranteed. Send stamp for booklet.—CENTRAL CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, G. P. O. Box No. 424, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Artistic Furniture, Roll Top Office Table, Electric Fans and Lamps, etc., the property of Sir F. C. O. Beaman, Kt., I.C.S. and others.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 7th day of Feb. 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, (where all the furniture, etc., have been removed for sale) valuable household artistic furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, very old black wood cupboards, side boards, chairs, dressing chest of drawers, teakwood beds, dressing and writing tables, teapoys, corner cabinets, hatstand, roll top office table, book cases, centre tables, electric lamps and fans, electric battery, etc.

The property of Sir F. C. O. Beaman, Kt., I.C.S. and others. The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Artistic Furniture, Sweet Toned Grand Cottage Piano by Soundy and Co., A. C. current electric table Fan, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 8th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, (where all the furniture, etc., have been removed for sale), valuable household artistic furniture, consisting of dinning table, dining chairs, mirrored sideboards, dinner waggon, mirrored English pattern artistic cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., English marble clock set in 3 pieces, side table by Maple book case by Wimbridge and Co., electric A. C. current table fan, electric sliding lamp, sconds almyrah, black wood mirror door almyrah, Chesterfield drawing room sets, rich ornaments glassware, plateware, etc., and weaving loom with accessories.

The property of Honourable Mr. S. R. Arthur, I. C. S., and the surplus few pieces of the household furniture of the late Sir P M. Mehta, and others

The property is on view.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO HOTEL AND CLUB OWNERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH DINNER PLATES, CHEESE PLATES, CUPS, AND SAUCERS ETC.

By order of the Foreign Firm, concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW Friday the 7th day of February 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort.

One consignment containing English dinner plates, cheese plates, cups, saucers, tumblers, enamelled mugs, knife boards etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th February, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SPLENDID PICTURE BILL

A 6-reel All-British Photo-play:

"The Divine Gift."

Describing Humanity, Piety, Love, Honesty, Intellect and Self-Sacrifice in different episodes.

Featuring—among a total cast of over four hundred are the well-known stars—

HENRIETTA WATSON, JOYCE DEARSLEY, GEORGE TULLY, EARNEST HENDRIE and others.

Also WORLD'S LATEST NEWS

WITH A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

FUTURE ATTRACTIONS!
Commencing from Sunday next
HAYFORD HOBBS
in the 5-part Ideal Picture based on the well-known song
"ASTHORE."

NOTE:—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

To-Night

THE ONE AND ONLY

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

In her latest fun-making Pathe' Photoplay

"A Daughter of the West"

in 5 acts

See the little star in a cowboy rig and how she captures a notorious outlaw.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.

PIPE THE WHISKERS
Comic by Luke.

TIME
7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m.
Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 CASES CALCUTTA LEAF TEA.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant at 1-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Hiralal and Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Meghji Jagjivan.

16 cases each 106 lbs. Calcutta Leaf Tea Lot No. 1.

10 cases each 86 lbs. Calcutta Leaf Tea, Lot No. 2.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. C. M. Karsondas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Changanlal Vithaiji of Bhajiagully, the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of 30th December, 1918, of the Board Committee of the Bombay English White and Plain Piecegoods Association.

1 Package open about 45 pieces Shirtings No. 3 clocks 40 yards.

1 Package open about 45 pieces Shirtings No. 5 clocks 40 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Mirzamal Motilal (of Mirzamal Gajanand.)

25 Bales Japanese Shirtings No. 55000.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES CHECKS 13 BALES GINS, 10 BALES HALF TO HALF CHECKS AND 9 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE NENSOOKHS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Nagardas Manilal and Co.

5 Bales each 60 pieces checks of the Presidency Mills No. 124.

1 Bale 60 pieces Gins of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Agency Mills No. 1951.

3 Bales each 60 pieces Gins of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Agency Mills No. 901.

3 Bales each 60 pieces Gins of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Agency Mills No. 11917.

3 Bales each 60 pieces Gins of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Agency Mills No. 12024.

3 Bales each 60 pieces Gins of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Agency Mills No. 1908.

2 Bales each 100 pieces half to checks of the Jam Mills No. 14514.

3 Bales 100 pieces half to half checks of the Jam Mills No. 2751.

1 Bale 100 pieces half to half checks of the Jam Mills No. 2535.

2 Bales each 100 pieces half to half checks of the Sassoon Mills No. 14814.

2 Bales each 100 pieces half to half checks of the Sassoon Mills No. 1344.

9 Packages each 150 pieces English-made white Nensookhs No. 8153 and 8353 or other (Gangadhar Shastri.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE BETWEEN 1ST AND 2ND KAMATIPURA STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th February, at 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. (S.T.) respectively, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, under the respective instructions from the respective owners Mr. Adam Haji Abubaker and Mr. Moosa Haji Abubaker, the undermentioned properties at the respective premises.

FIRSTLY.—The property situate between 1st and 2nd Kamatipura Street at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being between 1st and 2nd Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 111 and 6/9ths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 3443, New No. 10215, Old Survey No. 3022 and New Survey No. 5821, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward No. 1063, Street Nos. 33-144, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Morarji Khimji, but now of Moosa Haji Abubaker, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and the property of Moulabux Haji Budan, on or towards the North by Kamatipura 2nd Street and on or towards the South by Kamatipura 1st Street.

SECONDLY.—The property situate at 1st Kamatipura Street, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the redeemed quit and ground rent tenure together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at 1st Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,008 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old No. 3445, New No. 10217, Old Survey No. 3024, New Survey No. 5822 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward No. 1062, Street No. 31 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the 2nd Kamatipura Street, on or towards the South by the said 1st Kamatipura Street, on or towards the East by property belonging to a Kamati and on or towards the West by the property of Adam Haji Abubaker.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Vendors' Attorneys, Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Pirsha and Co., at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th February, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

How imperceptibly days roll by!

To-day is Thursday and that brings you home the fact that—

"THE AUCTION BLOCK"

(8 parts—8,000 feet)
is at your disposal for just 48 hours more!

It is an absolutely absorbing Photoplay dealing with the primitive and savage instincts of Mankind even in this so-called Civilised Age!

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15; p.m. (S.T.)

AND JUST ONCE MORE

Let us wake you up to the startling news that the self-styled Emissary o God, the Kaiser—the embodiment of Carnage and Greed,—Bethmann Holwegg, Von Tirpitz, Von Jagow, Zimmerman and Hindenburg, and the whole lot of them are going to be impeached at the bar of public justice and you shall be one of the jurors.

You shall judge these apostles of man-slaughter with your own eyes—you shall watch them in their true colours—you shall follow their horrible crimes against the World—and then you shall please give your verdict.

Even the trivialest item screened will be FACT—not FICTION—every incident depicted on the Screen will be the exact interpretation of the statements made by the man on the spot, Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Berlin at the outbreak of the Great War, in his famous book

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

Cancel all your other engagements, if any, for the sake of THIS TREMENDOUS FILM —And you will be stirred to the depths of your soul as you have never been stirred before.

CINEMA
MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
THIS WEEK
WHO IS NUBMER ONE?
also
Universal Screen Magazine
and
A two-reel Comedy
with
FAMOUS FATTY.

NEXT WEEK!

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
FIFTH INSTALMENT
Episodes 10th and 11th of the
STUPENDOUS MYSTERY SERIAL
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
featuring the beautiful
KATHLEEN CLIFFORD
Together with a Full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

INDIA'S WAR FINANCE AND POST-WAR PROBLEMS.

By Prof. V. G. KALE, M. A.

The book lucidly reviews the administration of Indian finance during war time and clearly brings out the great services rendered and sacrifices made by this country for the successful prosecution of the war to a victorious issue. It describes the effects of the war upon Indian finance, currency, exchange, trade and banking and points out in what directions urgent reforms are called for in view of the requirements of the country's progress in the era of reconstruction and rapid development. Every student of public questions and of Indian Economics ought to buy a copy. Cloth bound Rs. 2.

Copies may be had of leading booksellers and the Aryabhushan Press, Poona, and Bombay Vaibhav Press, Bombay.

FOSTER'S MAGIC EMBROCATION

For the cure of Rheumatism Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Cold in the Chest, Sprains Contusions and all Aches.

Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle.

FOSTER & SONS,
CHEMISTS
BYCULLA—BOMBAY.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY
Market, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!
FOR YOUR FAVOURITE SCREEN HERO
EDDIE POLO
in the Grand New
UNIVERSAL SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
Commencing next week
at the
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	—	—	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	—	..
" to Continent	—	—	..
Futures at New York Mar.	—	—	23.95+2.00
" " May	—	—	22.64+1.55
" " July	—	—	22.10+1.58
Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	27.85+2.00
" Orleans	—	—	27.60 Unchgd
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	—	—	24.18+2.00
" " May	—	—	22.93+2.00

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Reuter's closing New York cable of Monday was not to hand this morning, but on reports in the bazaar that the close was 112 points higher the tone was steadier, and the Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 601 for Fully Good Broach April-May. After touching Rs. 598 the price advanced to Rs. 605, and then fluctuated between Rs. 602 and Rs. 604. Owing to a meeting the bazaar closed to-day at 3 p.m. the closing rate being Rs. 602½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 599 and imposed to Rs. 601 and after fluctuations the closing quotations were as under.

Ready cotton is quiet with little demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M

		Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	598
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	457
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	532

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 5TH Feb. 1919.

		Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	600
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	462
Fine M. G. Oomras	"	537
Good M. G. Southerns	May-June	616

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super Bge.	Ins.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	472	462	447	432	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	465	456	441	425	"
M.G. Khandesh	..	523	508	493	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	543	533	518	..	"
M.G. Oomras No. 4	..	513	508	493	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 4th Feb 1919.

Cotton	—	—	—	—	15 230 bales
Wheat	—	—	—	—	6 166 Cwts.
Linseed	—	—	—	—	7 131 "
Rape, etc	—	—	—	—	.92 "
Gingelly seed	—	—	—	—	1,018 "
Poppyseed	—	—	—	—	Nil "
Groundnuts	—	—	—	—	3,993 "
Castorseed	—	—	—	—	835 "
Rice	—	—	—	—	13,522 "
Metal bullion	—	—	—	—	3,440 "
Cottonseed	—	—	—	—	4 198 "
Mowraseed	—	—	—	—	Nil "
Grain	—	—	—	—	1 538 "
Jowar	—	—	—	—	Nil "
Wheat	—	—	—	—	Nil "
Barley	—	—	—	—	Nil "

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb 5th—5-30 p.m.

	Ready.	Forward delivery Rs. as p	Ready Delivery Rs. as p
Wheat	White Delhi 74-80	—	—
"	Cawnpore 70-50	—	—
"	Karachi Bazar	—	—
Rapeseed	Brown Delhi	—	—
"	Cawnpore	—	—
"	Yellow Cawnpore	—	—
Linseed	Brown Bold	—	—
"	Thin	—	—
Teelseed	White 85-15	—	—
"	Gajar 75-25	—	—
"	Gajar 50-50	—	—
"	Black	—	—
Poppyseed	White	—	—
Groundnut		—	—
Mowraseed		—	—
Barley		—	—
Castorseed		—	—

These rates are one anna.

Forwards	Rs as p
Wheat April-May	8 11 0
Linseed May	10 0 3

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET

Bombay, Feb 5th.

Rate per 100 lbs.

	Rs. as p
Davids No. 10's	0 0 0
Shamrock No. 10	0 15 9
Clydes No. 10	0 0 0
Cycle No. 12's	0 0 0
Light Horses No. 24	0 14 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 5th. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	—	—	—	—	1 6	16
Bank Demand	—	—	—	—	1 6	0
Bank Acceptance 3 m/s	—	—	—	—	1 6	8½
Pre Demand	—	—	—	—		182½
American Dollars	—	—	—	—		280
Honkong	—	—	—	—		276
Shanghai	—	—	—	—		338
Japan	—	—	—	—		144
Singapore	—	—	—	—		186½

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-0-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 201-8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 142-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 219-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 338.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 98-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanea, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was quiet but steady with very little doing in Mill Shares as well as miscellaneous shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,050, Swan 985, Simplex 680, Shahpurji 120, Pearls 540, Madhowji 2,085, Luxmi Cotton 1,770, Kohinoor 1,225, Currimbhoy 337-8, Kastoorchand 1,020, Ind. Bleaching 166-4, Finlay 477-8, Fazulbhoy 712½, David 295, Crescent 220, Colaba 1,535, Century 512-8, Nagpur 2,325, By. Cotton 605, By. Dyeing 1,435, By. Uniteds 882½, Bundi 27, Katni Ord. 255, Katni Defd. 1,340, Tata New Defd. 445, Tata Old Defd. 1,132-8, Tata Ord. 226-4, Shivrajpur 38½, Alcocks 885, By. Burma 835, By. Tramway 490, By. Steam 350, Tata Hydro. 1,225.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,062½, Swan 587½, Simplex 655, Shahpurji 120, Pearls 540, Madhowji 2,085, Kohinoor 1,220, Currimbhoy 3573, Kastoorchand 1,065, Ind. Bleaching 167½, Finlay 482½, Fazulbhoy 710, David 695, Crescent 220, Colaba 1,525, Century 512-8, Nagpur 2,325, By. Cotton 605, By. Dyeing 1,440, Bundi 29, Tata New Defd. 435, Tata Old Defd. 1,132½, Tata Ord. 235, Katni Ord. 255, Katni Defd. 1,340, Shivrajpur 39, Alcocks 890, By. Burma 835, By. Tramway 490, By. Steam 345, Tata Hydro: 1,210.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 4.

The salvaged rice was even yesterday at Rs. 7-1-0 per bag of 163 pounds, which was considered a very satisfactory price in view of the market conditions.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Coal shares attracted a little more attention with buyers of new Beerbhoom and Equitable while Raneegunges were done at Rs. 57/4 and Patmohna New Company of Messrs. F. W. Heilgers and Co. changed hands at Rs. 13/8. A fairly large turnover was reported in industriales, with favourite securities ruling fully steady.

The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 26/12, Borrea prefs 82, Burrakur 49/4, Central Collieries 10/14, Enfield 12/6, Equitable 49/8, New Beerbhoom 62/4, Patmohna 13/8, Pandeveswar 12, Raneegunge 58, Samla Kendra 20/12.

Jute:—Albion 497/8, Anglo-India 272, Alliance 546, Barnagore 140, Belvedere 418, Budge Budge 524, Dalhousie 422/8, Fort Gloster 653, Howrah 115, Kamarhatty 634, Kanknarrah 593, Kinnison 795, Lawrence 564, Lansdowne 316, Lothian 289, Northbrook 53, Reliance 34/12, Waverley 13/12.

Tea:—Golpur 13-4, Rajabhat 31, Tirrihannah 25.

Miscellaneous:—Boraree Coke 6/4 prem, Buxa bye-products 11/4, Cliveden Coke 17, Chemical Industries 26, Dalbhoom Gold 17, Diex Ave Rubber 13/4, Nagpur Clay 24/12, New Ring Mill 146.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74 to Rs. 74/4 and small lots at Rs 74/6 to 74/10.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT FOR INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

The Government of India have received intimation, that the four vessels to carry 19,200 tons of wheat are now loading in Adelaide India. Four other vessels are expected shortly to arrive in Australia to load a further quantity of 30,000 tons for India.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb. 5th

Total up-to date.

War Bonds	Rs.	..	Rs.	..
Cash Certificates	"	3,42-8	"	8,28,927 12
Total ..		3,42-8		8 8,927 12

WANTED—VEGETARIAN MILK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As long as milk trade will last, Gavlis will continue to starve to death thousands of calves to save the milk of their mothers, to "torture" cows and buffaloes to force out their milk, and anally to sell millions of dry cattle to the butcher.

English and American humanitarians have begun to manufacture and use vegetarian milk, and I pray humanitarians in India also may kindly correspond on the subject with the Secretary of the Vegetarian Society, 257, Deansgate, Manchester, England, and introduce the Vegetarian Milk Trade in this country.—Yours, etc.

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, Feb. 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 5.

S. S. Tenshin Maru, Yoshisakhi, Kobe, Dec. 30.

S. S. Lhasa, Tury, Karachi, Feb. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 5.

S. S. Banca, Phillips, Rangoon.

S. S. Yunnan, Evans, Kobe, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Queda, Moxon, Rangoon, etc.

S. S. Moora, Thompson, London, etc.

S. S. City of Marseilles, Rigby, Liverpool, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Yoroppa Maru for Kobe, etc.

Steamer City of Marseilles for Liverpool, etc.

S. S. Tenshin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tenshin Maru, 2,483 tons, Captain T. Yoshisakhi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on 30th December, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. J. Tury, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports, which port she had left on the 3rd instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain W. Mixon, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon via Malabar Coast Ports and Colombo, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Moora:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Moora, 3,163 tons, Captain H. Thompson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London via Aden, Suez and Port Said, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4,891 tons, Captain H. Rigby, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 5th February, 1919.

Sheds	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination	Date*	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
A	Yoroppa Maru	2213	Kobe	15-2-19	N Y Kaisha
B	Dilwara	3460	China	11-2-19	M M & Co
C	Chau Litday	2499	Cochin	9-2-19	J Finlay & Co
D&E	Tosa Maru	2563	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
M	Gregory Apcar	2961	N F	N F	M M & Co
	80 ton crane				
	Lanka	956	N F	N F	D B I M
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Palitana	1934	Basrah	N F	M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Mohanadi	540	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Ponani	552	N F	N F	B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2	Kingsmere	3325	Marseilles	N F	W & A Graham & Co
6	Baroise	2619	Rangoon	6-2-19	M M & Co
8	Clan Macbeolan	1903	Malabar	6-2-19	J Finlay & Co
10	Queda	4944	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
12	Kirkcaldy	1267	Colombo	N F	W & A Graham & Co
15	Lichtning	2184	Basrah	6-2-19	M M & Co
16	Bi Bussar	1712	Suez		P & O S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
1	Moora	3163	London	6-2-19	M M & Co
2	Ellora	2567	N F	N F	M M & Co
4	Prominent	1276	N F	N F	D B I M
5	Devanha	4745	N F	N F	M M & Co
6	Varanosa	1957	N F	N F	M M & Co
8	City of Baroda	3801	Liverpool	7-2-19	K Nixon & Co
9	Chakdina	3083	3 days	1-2-19	M M & Co
10	City of Karta	3495	N F	N F	D B I M
11	City of Marseilles	3289	Liverpool	12-2-19	K Nixon & Co
12	Chakrata	3802	London	8-2-19	M M & Co
14	Kepong	1798	Basrah	N F	G R T W
15	Sandakian	1111	Buara	N F	D B I M
	Jetty Ind Loyalty	3332	N F	N F	T S Shaw & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Jeddah	2983	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
	Khosron	3780	10 days	8-2-19	T Morrison & Co

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 5.

S. S. City of Marseilles for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, Moolji Jetha and Co.; 2,015 cwts. myrabolams, Kalyandas Bros.; 2,015 cwts. myrabolams, Gopaldas and Co.

S. S. Chakrata for London:—320 cwts. coir yarn, Walker and Co.; 57 cwts. casein powder, Polson's, Ltd.

S. S. Kingsmere for Marseilles:—300 cwts. coir yarn, Kirkpatrick and Co.; 25 cases rubber, Dhunjee Haridass and Co.; 106 bales calf skins, Maurice Ries and Sons Fils; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 6 cwts. sugar, 3½ cwts. wheat flour, Maurice Ries and Sons Fils.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Yokohama:—17½ cwts. ivory, H. Lalji and Co.

S. S. Dilwara for Hongkong:—50 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., 1 case saffron, N. C. Bhesania and Co.

S. S. Dilwara for Shanghai:—48 bales cotton grey mule twist, I. David; 50 bales grey mule twist, David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.

IMPORTS

Feb. 5.

S. S. Chakrata from London, Agents M. M. and Co.:—15 packages ammonia, 7 cases ammonia, 6 cases nitric acid, 2 cases hydrochloric acid, 8 cases chloroform, 2 cases glycerine, 2 cases carbolic crystal, 5 cases boric acid, 10 packages boracic acid, 4 cases boracic acid, 4 cases medicinal chloroform, 3 cases chlorodyne, 4 packages medicines, 322 packages medicines, 67 cases ammonia, 10 cases lime juice, 152 cases drugs, 2 bales drugs, 19 cases plate powder, 2 casks earthenware, 1 case earthenware, 5 cases vegetable black, 3 casks flint glass, 10 cases glassware, 3 cases glass bottles, 173 crates empty bottles, 8 cases medical glassware, 11 casks lamp glass, 68 cases barley and groates, 4 cases guns, 7 casks guns in bottles, 17 cases brandy, 40 cases whisky, 110 casks rum, 744 cases wine, 166 cases bottled beer, 200 cases beer, 143 cases ale boxes, 13 cases spirits varnish and perpel spirits, 200 bales iron washers, 24 galvd iron tanks, 8 cases hogsheads port wine, 165 bundles cast steel, 33 casks nails, 49 cases screws, 58 cases fish bolts, 2 cases mars oil, 12 cases malt keplesbir, 4 bars lubricating oil, 24 drums lubricating oil, 12 cases lubricating oil, 35 cases oil varnish, 453 kegs paint, 5 cases paint, 30 cases writing and blotting paper, 8 cases colour, 179 cases brandy, 12 cases paper, 25 bales paper, 5 bales printing paper, 23 cases soap, 11 cases perfumery, 240 cases gin, 9 cases cottons, 2 bales cottons, 10 bales cotton goods, 2 cases cotton goods, 3 cases cotton lace, 3 cases cotton braids, 41 cases stationery, 3 packages stationery, 75 cases sewing cotton, 23 bales flannel, 26 casks shots goods, 325 cases cigarettes and tobacco, 7 cases woollen, 5 bales woollen.

S. S. Hymthes from Delagoa, Agents M. M. and Co.:—6,185 tons coal.

S. S. City of Marseilles from Glasgow, Agents K. Nixon and Co.:—40 casks broken tiles, 20 bales bicarbonate of soda, 8 casks bicarbonate of soda, 15 casks bicarbonate of polash, 8 casks salt anilina, 10 cases hydrasulphate of soda, 30 cases carbonate of ammonia, 13 drums bleaching powder, 8 skel cases earthenware, 9 ctes earthenware, 12 cases glass lubricators, 274 bales coal pitch, 270 cases wine, 20 hogsheads ale, 170 cases bottled beer, 2 hogsheads whisky, 15 casks whisky, 453 decanters whisky, 9 cases hardware, 110 double cases nails, 12 bundles steel axles, 1,697 bundles hoop steel, 520 steel plates, 600 bundles sheets, 5 casks nails, 200 drums paint, 10 cases paint, 41 casks paint, 22 packages stationery, 56 bales paper, 3 cases cotton hanks, 24 cases new cotton reels, 7 bales canvas, 24 bales cotton cloth, 14 bales plain cotton, 608 bales cottons, 727 cases cottons, 70 bales piecedyed cotton, 3 cases cotton P. goods, 2 bales woollens.

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Watson's No. 10 Whisky	5-4-0 bot.
Supari Tooth Paste	0-14-0

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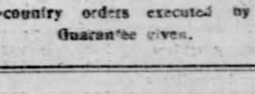

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CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

223 DEATHS ON TUESDAY.

CITY'S TOTAL MORTALITY: 440.

The total number of deaths from all causes in the City on Tuesday was 440 as compared with 436 on the preceding day and 113 on the corresponding day of last year. Cholera registered 261 attacks and 223 deaths on Tuesday as against 274 and 244, respectively on Monday. There were 2 attacks and 1 death from small-pox and plague registered 1 attack and 1 death. The total mortality was as follows in the different wards of the City on Tuesday: Fort 18, Mandvi 39, Bhuleshwar 44, Girgaum 23, Byculla 133, Parel 80, Mahom 58, harbour, docks, railways and homeless 2 and hospitals 43.

Attacks and deaths from Cholera occurred as follow in the different sections of the city on Tuesday:—

Section.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Upper Colaba ...	6	6
Middle and Lower Colaba ...	0	0
Fort ...	7	4
Esplanade ...	2	3
Mandvi ...	4	3
Chukla ...	3	1
Umarkhadi ...	5	5
Dongri ...	7	7
Market ...	1	0
Dhobi Talao ...	12	7
Fanaswadi ...	4	5
Bhuleshwar ...	4	3
Khara Talao ...	3	1
Kumbharwada ...	2	0
Khetwadi ...	2	2
Girgaum ...	4	4
Chowpati ...	1	1
Walkeshwar ...	2	1
Mazagon ...	28	24
Tarwadi ...	17	17
Second Nagpada ...	3	3
Kamatipura ...	7	6
Mahalakshmi ...	10	7
Tardeo ...	4	4
Byculla ...	18	17
First Nagpada ...	0	0
Parel	33	31
Sewri ...	16	16
Sion ...	15	11
Mahim ...	8	3
Worli ...	31	29
Harbour, Dock, Railways and Homeless ...	2	2

Last Week's Mortality.

The total mortality (excluding 47 still-births) in the city during the week ending the 1st February was 4,480 as compared with 3,402 during the preceding week and 799 in the corresponding week of last year. The deaths occurred as follows among the different communities:—

Community.	Last week.	Preceding week.
Jians	60	39
Brahmins	70	52
Lingayets	17	15
Bhatias	3	9
Hindus of other castes	2,996	2,316
Hindus, low caste	554	425
Mussalmans	525	376
Parsis	75	40
Jews	7	9
Native Christians	153	106
Eurasians	6	1
Europeans	10	9
Buddhists	1	2
Other and unknown castes	2	1

The mortality from cholera was as follows:—

Community.	Last week.	Preceding week.
Jains	21	11
Brahmins	33	22
Lingayets	13	10
Bhatias	0	1
Hindus of other castes	2,085	1,486
Hindus, low caste	331	202
Mussalmans	225	105
Parsis	34	16
Jews	3	3
Native Christians	111	64
Eurasians	5	0
Europeans	4	5
Buddhists	0	1
Other and unknown castes	0	0

Deaths from principal causes were as follows:—

Disease.	Last week.	Preceding week.
Cholera	2,866	1,926
Respiratory system	742	787
Old age	149	111
Ague and remittent fever	118	112
Debility	96	54
Diarrhoea	93	73
Nervous system	71	49
Digestive system	66	47
Dysentery	38	50

The total mortality was as follows in the different wards of the city:—

Ward.	Last week.	Preceding week.
Fort	214	167
Mandvi	399	259
Bhuleshwar	470	351
Girgaum	386	259
Byculla	1,404	1,046
Parel	837	779
Mahim	736	532
Harbour, docks, railways and homeless	34	9

Cholera mortality was as follows in the different wards of the city:—

Ward.	Last week.	Preceding week.
Fort	136	94
Mandvi	213	79
Bhuleshwar	195	124
Girgaum	269	150
Byculla	874	558
Parel	622	576
Mahim	518	339
Harbour, docks, railways and homeless	29	6

THE EPIDEMIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly give space to the following few lines in your valued columns?

We, the medical men in mofussil towns, are much puzzled to find a controversy arising in connection with the present epidemic raging in Bombay. Different medical men are passing different opinions as regards the epidemic. When some are of opinion, that it is cholera of virulent type, with typical symptoms of rice-water stools, cramps and suppression of urine with a rapid fatal end, others declare the disease to be a gastro-intestinal form of influenza, and contend that the very three main features of the disease, viz., rice-water stools, cramps and suppression of urine, are absent, and that the disease has a very rapid fatal end, rarely to be found even in the severest type of cholera. Municipal authorities have declared it to be an epidemic of cholera, but at the same time, they have given out, that tap water, even from the infected area, when examined does not contain any cholera germs. Cholera is not a disease unknown to India. Definite lines have already been laid down, on which to base an authentic diagnosis of the disease. Specially when such a controversy has arisen about the diagnosis, it behoves the Municipal authorities, not to be content with water examination only, but to get the stools of those affected with the disease, examined bacteriologically, in their own laboratory and at Parel, and the result published openly, so that the minds of medical men and the lay public be set at rest, as regards the diagnosis of the epidemic. Under present conditions, people are at their wits' end as to what precautionary measures to adopt whether of cholera, or of influenza and under such uncertain condition of the diagnosis, they cannot be expected to have much confidence in the line of treatment adopted by their medical advisers, if unfortunately someone is attacked in the household. I very much doubt that a man of Dr. Turner's ability and energy, should have overlooked this very simple and important test of stool examination, at least, soon after, if not before the doubt was expressed as to the epidemic being true Asiatic cholera. I see no reason, therefore, why the Municipal authorities at Bombay adopt this apathetic attitude, and remain amused spectators, in the midst of so much controversy instead of openly declaring the results of their bacteriological examination of infected stools, and giving other reasons, if any, which have made them declare this to be cholera epidemic. Is not time ripe, even now, when people are dying in hundreds daily, to publish the result of stool examination, so that the doubt about the epidemic be cleared to a certain extent? If cholera germs be found in the stools, there is no sane reason to doubt the epidemic as not cholera, even though the symptoms may differ somewhat from the usual symptoms of the disease, as the present epidemic being of exceptional virulence, marked symptoms of the disease may have no time to develop owing to rapid terminal end. In the absence of any such proof forthcoming, how are medical men not justified in questioning the diagnosis. The point is important not for Bombay only, but for the protection of other mofussil towns as well, as the epidemic may spread to these parts, as happened in the last epidemic of influenza. It would be a hint and guidance to the Municipal authorities of mofussil towns, what to expect, that they may wake up early enough, to take measures to safeguard the interests of their respective towns. Otherwise, these towns will suffer more, because they have not got the same sort of efficient Municipal staff, nor equipments nor the vicinity of Parel laboratory.

I hope, therefore, that out of humane considerations, if for no other reason, the findings of the bacteriological examination of the stools, will be published in the near future, by the Municipal authorities at Bombay and other measures taken to settle the disputed point, for the information and guidance of medical men and the public interested in the subject.—Yours, etc.,

MARKANDRAI M. DAVE.

Raipur, Ahmedabad, Feb. 1.

CHOLERA AND FREE MEDICINE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day two poor women came to me asking to give them some medicine as their children were attacked by cholera, I gave them preventives and asked them to go to the Northbrook Gardens where they would get free medicine but I am sorry to say that when these poor women went there they were asked to pay the price of the medicine, I hope you will kindly draw the attention of Mr. Haji Usoof Sobani to this matter and also move the Municipal authorities to start table dispensaries in E, F, and G, Ward specially, as soon as possible. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

KAZI A. LATIF.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

P. E. STUDENTS AND EPIDEMIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged to you if you will kindly publish the following few lines in your well-esteemed paper:—

In your issue of the 1st instant an Elphinstonian had well pointed out the difficulties of the P. E. students. It is true that the Syndicate has granted us the term and we are allowed to go to our native places. But there, too, we are put in difficulty; because, the colleges are not closed and the lectures go on as usual. Again, it is notified that our examination will commence from the 10th of March. We, coming from distant parts, require several days to go to and return from our native places. Thus we are put to so many difficulties. Will the Syndicate be pleased to reconsider well our difficulties and remove them by closing the colleges and postponing the examinations for a month at least?—Yours, etc.,

"A WILSONIAN."

Bombay, Feb. 2.

The Hon. Mr. Pim, I.C.S., (U.P.), is be placed on special duty under the Government of India in connection with the Reforms.

DISTRESS IN SURAT DISTRICT

LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN PROGRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 1.

The sacrosanctity which surrounds the pronouncements of the "man on the spot" and the incredible credulity with which they are swallowed by the Government are often productive of irreparable mischief. Guzerat has furnished two instances which, with their proverbial short memories, the Government of Bombay have not seriously taken to heart. The truthlessness with which land revenue was exacted was painfully borne in upon the Machonochie Commission of 1900-1901 and the relentless energy of attachments which precipitated the Kaira struggle ought to have taught the authorities to keep a sharpish eye on the recrudescence of officiousness on the part of the men on the spot whose reports on the agricultural outlook ought to have been taken *cum grano saltis*. It is notorious how in the great famine of 1899-1900, the Mamlatdar of the Chikhli Taluka in the Surat District assured the then Deputy Collector at Khergam that the jowari crop was exceedingly promising. When asked to substantiate his statement, the Mamlatdar was constrained to admit that his opinion was based on the condition of the standing crop in *one* field!

Despite these instances, the Government of Bombay have thought fit to order the collection of land revenue in the Surat District where the existence of famine is not declared for some occult reasons. What are the facts? The whole District has been in the grip of famine for the last two years. In 1917, the heavy showers at the fag-end of the year damaged the crops beyond repair, with the result that the net yield shrank to only four annas in the rupee. In 1918, the failure of the crops was more or less total, the outturn ranging from two to four annas in the rupee—which, too, remained unharvested because the epidemic of influenza laid the farmers low when the fields were white unto the harvest. The prospects of the *rabi* crops were no less blunt, because of the lack of moisture in the soil. Rice, pulses and grasses failed to yield any perceptible returns, and even the sugar-cane crop on which the farmers spent eleven months' hard labour and a good deal of money borrowed at a high rate of interest from the sowcars sorely disappointed their hopes. A sympathetic Government ought to grant total exemptions from land revenue in appreciation of the chronic distress among the cultivators classes. Relying, however, on the reports submitted by the talatis, circle inspectors and mamlatdars, who are past masters in the art of pleasing, the Government of Bombay have ordered the collection of land revenue, with small remissions made here and there. Will they somewhat relent before ruin seizes the inarticulate peasantry?

SANITATION IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly give space to the following few lines in your popular paper. Since the outbreak of the last influenza epidemic there is much talk about the insanitary condition of the some of the parts of Bombay. This unhealthy condition is brought more clearly to the notice of the public and the Municipality by the recent cholera epidemic. It has been found that the death roll is genrally on a high scale in these parts whenever any epidemic visits Bombay. Various movements seem to have been set on foot to find out the causes and suggest remedies to improve the condition of these parts. I am, however, astonished to find that no attention is pad to some of the most unhealthy state of things allowed to stand by the Municipal authorities although they are easily remedial.

In the Parel ward there are some open drains meant originally for storm water, but these are usually used for the sullage water from the surrounding buildings. The most wonderful thing is that these drains are not kept clean and the dirt mixed with water is allowed to remain in a stagnant condition for days together. The Bombay Municipality for these last many years with an object to improve the sanitation of Bombay has even closed all the good water wells even though an opposition was shown by the public for the same. I do not understand the reason of keeping these drains containing most filthy material quite open and amidst the most densely populated localities. Why is there this difference made by the municipal authorities as regards the well and the drain water? Are they not aware that these open drains are the main sources of producing any kind of diseases? One shall not be astonished to find such a heavy death-roll in these parts when the Municipality is showing total neglect of its duty in keeping these drains in a most wretched condition.

Another most disgraceful thing is the situation of the coal sheds in the heart of the town. In the recent influenza epidemic it was found that the dust was the main cause of the spread of the diease and consequently the Municipal authorities are trying to lessen this dust nuisance. Why is then permission given to store coal near Byculla Goods Depot in the midst of the residential quarters? Is not the municipality aware that the existence of these coal sheds increase the dust nuisance so much so that it affects the lungs and causes many diseases making one permanently useless. I really do not understand the importance of the lengthy reports produced by various commissions appointed to inquire the causes of the insanitary state of these parts, if the suggestions made by them are not acted upon and if no attempt is made to improve the situation.

I therefore humbly request those who are in charge of the Municipal affairs to get the matters remedied as early as possible and make the lives of the surrounding residents more secure.—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

Parel, Feb. 4.

S. S. Sardinia:—The s.s. Sardinia from Australia is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Saturday, the 8th instant.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 6TH OF FEBRUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

331-15—Rus and G. Payne and Co, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Cassum and anr v The Administrator-General of Bombay and ors, Little and Co, Capt and V, Payne and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1173-17—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Amarchand Madhowji and Co a firm v Haji Ismail Haji Hassam and ors, Purnanand and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

1737-18—N C Dalal, Jivanlal Lakhmichand & Co a firm v Chodry Chandulal Manekchand, Khandvalla and Co.

1930-18—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Popatlal Manecklal a firm v Prabaldas Khimchand, Amin and D.

LONG CAUSES.

990-18—Jam R and D, Bhagwandas Parshotamdas a firm v Pitamberdas Vithalji a firm, Moti and D.

1198-17—Moti and D, Hariram Nathubhai v Virji Peraj and ors, Mulla and M.

532-16—Shroff and D, Ponbubai widow v Narayen Longar and ors, Sme B and Co.

406-17—Daph F and D, Hirachand Khubchan v Chhotalal Bapuji and anr, Patell and Eze, In person.

703-17—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co a firm v Gordhandas V Patel.

1010-18—Bhai K and G. Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadwani and ors v Javerbai widow, Mer K and Co.

1393-17—N C Dalal, Gor Sakrabhai Bhawanishanker v Umiashankar Becharlal, Pandia and Co.

807-18—Raghavaya N and Co, Mallaya Vankayya Jamavar a firm v Konda Lachhiram, Madhowjee K and Ch.

454-17—Wadia G and Co, Nowroji Rustomji Wadia v The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Craw B and Co.

261-18—Bhai K and G, Navalchand Khimchand v Bhikkanchand Laloochand Jeh and S.

270-18—Sham M and H, Messrs Lowji Hemraj a firm v Messrs Jivanlal Manilal and Co a firm, Captain and V.

274-18—Payne and Co, Khatizabai widow and ors v Sorabji Hormusji Wadia, Sham M and H.

285-18—Tyabji D and Co, Meghji Purshotam v Nursey Meghji and ors, Amin and D.

294-18—Jam R and D, Tulsidas Tejpal v Karsen Ramji Kalyaniwala, Payne and Co.

302-18—Man H M and Co, Morar Ramji v Perozshaw Shapurji Unwalla, Pandia and Co.

303-18—Wadia G and Co, Langley Billimoria and Co a firm v Haji Gani Sumar a firm, Mer K and Co, Hiralal Th and Co.

311-18—Khandwalla and Co for pauper, Hanifalion widow and ors v Tai Mahomed Jamal, In person.

314-18—Ard H D and Co, Kooverji Jamsetji and Co a firm v Kanji Jaduji and Co a firm, Captain and V.

326-18—Bhim and Co, Messrs Chandulal Manilal and Co a firm v Bhimji Meghji, Shroff and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

480-16—Shroff and D, Fatmabai widow and anr v Hajibhoy Nensey and anr, Matu J and M, Settle, Part heard.

1105-17—Payne and Co, Allibhai Mitha v Balchand Kundanmal a firm, Daphtary F and D, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

975-18—Mal M R and Co, Tikamchand Nemichand and ors v Laduram Pircland and ors.

1914-18—Mehta D and L, Haridas Rowji v Messrs A P K Fakirmahomed and Brothers.

LONG CAUSES.

1398-17—Pandia and Co, Sha Korsi Meghraj v Sha Malsey Pacharia and ors, Dik M and K, Patell and Ez.

60-18—Chit M and K, Charles Sebastian D'Souza v Peter Marshall D'Souza and anr, Pandia and Co.

1077-18—Bhai K and G, Gadinal Gumanlal a firm v Virumal Pirumal a firm, Jam R and D.

349-18—Surveyor and Co for a pauper, Bai Laxumibai v Ramkrishna Gopal Kan, Amin and D.

367-18—Payne and Co, Messrs Dilsizian Freres a firm v Messrs J A Grant and Co a firm, Daph F and D.

368-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Mathuradas Morarji a firm v Messrs D Satyanarayan a firm, Meh D and L.

292-18—Ard H D and Co, Jethabhoy Kallianji v Kavasji Temulji a firm Mer K and Co.

355-18—Bhimji and Co, Khimchand Issardas a firm v Khairudin Ranglahi a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.

1053-14—Mulla and M, Matu J and M, Govindji Harrey and ors v Ratanbai widow and anr, Rus and G, Moti and D.

1225-15—Dastur and Co Jethabhai Hirji v Ratanbai widow and ors, Rus and G, Moti and D, Mulla and M.

613-17—Mer K and Co, Amulakhchand Bhurchand v Valabhdas Bulakhidas, Moti and D.

1082-18—Vachha and Co, Nagarmal Jainaraven v Biharilal Beniprasad a firm, Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1003-18—Little and C, The Commercial Trading Co Ltd v Chamanlal Gordhandas Parekh, Hiralal Th and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

438-18—Vachha and Co, Fatmabai v Khatizabai, Ard H D and Co.

12-19—Nanu H and Co, Balcrishna Vishnu Vaigankar and anr v Balcrishna Hari Achmani, Chit M and K.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

1335-17—Pandia and Co., Messrs Bhukhandas Motilal & Co., a firm v. Laxmidas Gordhandas Tejpal, Motichand & D Part Heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

1742-18—Bhaishanker K and G, The Bombay Coal Trading Co a firm v F C Nissen, Part heard 17-1-19.

1663-18—Ard H D and Co, Bilasirai Laxminarayen v Chhaganlal Bhaidas, Hiralal Th and Co.

1519-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Dastur and Co.

1520-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Vachha and Co, Dastur and Co.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

C C 1561-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Elias Haji Oomer and Co a firm v Messrs Dwarkadas Kedarbux a firm, Payne and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1099-18—Purshotamrai and Co, Thacker Raghunathdas Deoraj a firm v N F Ardesir and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

1079-17—Edg G W and Co, Lakhamichand Padamsey and Co a firm v Gabruchand Kacharachand and ors, Mehta D and L.

1082-17—Rustomji and G, Ismailbhai Virji v. Virji Nanji.

1353-16—Malvi M R & Co., Shivratandas Pragdas and ors v. Bhimabai and anr, Mulla and M.

171-18—Patell and Ez., Ramji Keshavji v. Pundlick Rowji and anr, D J Mantri.

526-17—Bhaishanker K & G, The Poona Bank Limited v. Jamnadas Harakhji and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

192-18—Shroff and D, Messrs. Lalji Vallabhdas Kanji a firm v. Messrs. Bhimjibhai Fulchand a firm, Mehta D and L.

193-18—Raghavaya N & Co., Maganlal Kallianji v. Jamnadas Harakhji Sungvi & ors, Shamrao M & H.

211-18—Hiralal T & Co., Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh v. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Payne and Co.

224-18—Smetham B & Co., Mahadeo Ramchandra and anr v. Waghia Wasudeo and ors, Jehangir M & S, Khandwala and Co.

1154-17—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Amratlal Jamnadas v Messrs B G Gorio and Co a firm, Mer K and Co.

95-18—Tyabji D and Co, Vallabhdas Khimji Jairam v Nanji Soonderji, Mulla and M.

1831-18—Mehta D and L, M A Brothers a firm v Bhulaji Bhorimal a firm, Ragh N and Co.

DARING BURGLARY.

VALUABLES WORTH RS. 51,000 STOLEN.

Sheikh Salim Kayum, an Arab merchant, residing at Rebseh Street, reports to the Police that he went to bed at 3 a.m., on Tuesday and got up at 4-30 a.m., when he noticed his safe open and gold watches and chains, ornaments set with emeralds, diamonds and pearls, and currency notes, collectively valued at Rs. 51,000, stolen there from. The burglar seems to have, effected an entry by pushing down the bolt of the rear door through the skylight of the bath room and then made straight off to the bed room.

MOTOR-BYKES COLLIDE.

"BOTH ON THE RIGHT SIDE."

Before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged, on Wednesday, Major Randall with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. Kirk-Smith, Solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. H. Sheppard-Carter, in his examination, said that at about 8.15 p.m., on the 29th January last, he was riding his motor-bike which had a side-car attached, along Apollo-street, towards the Majestic Hotel. Just as he arrived opposite the gate of the bungalow of the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the accused drove up his motor-bike from the opposite direction on the wrong side of the road, which resulted in a collision between the two machines on the tram line. His (witness's) leg was hurt and he came off the machine.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirk-Smith, witness deposed that, including himself, there were four men on his machine. His machine did not become top-heavy or did not swerve sideways, owing to there being four men on it; on the contrary that steadied up the machine, though the machine was built for two, it could carry three or four persons. He was on the tram lines when the collision took place. He did not first swerve to the left and then to the right. The front wheel of the accused's byke struck against the front wheel of witness's machine. For the past ten years he had been riding motor bicycles, and had a clean license.

Mr. L. S. Saunders, one of the occupants of the complainant's side-car, deposed that Mr. Carter did not swerve but was going perfectly straight.

ACCUSED'S DEPOSITION.

Major Randall, the accused, deposed that on the evening in question, he left the Yacht Club and got on his motor-byke to proceed to the Great Western Hotel. He was on the left side of the road. When he got past the crossing into the Apollo-street, he was still on the left. There was an empty gharry on his left which he passed. This brought him towards the middle of the road. He had just passed the tram line which was on his side of the road when he saw a motor bicycle with a side-car approaching from the direction of the Great Western Hotel. It happened quickly, but it appeared to him that Mr. Carter's machine swerved towards him and got enchained with his byke. Mr. Carter's machine came right across the road, and the impact was received by the right hand side of the front wheel of his (witness's) bicycle. He (witness), was not on the tram line at any time. He had ridden motor-bikes for 12 years and there was no endorsement on his license.

The Magistrate said he would first inspect the place of the collision and give his decision on Friday.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

ONE ACCUSED DISCHARGED THE OTHER SENTENCED.

Before Mr. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. N. C. Cama, Excise Inspector charged on Wednesday Esmail Ahmed and Ah Agoo Afat with the unlicensed possession of one hundred pounds of opium valued at rupees four thousand.

Mr. Moosa, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for accused No. 1, while Mr. Sohrab B. Banaji, Bar-at-Law, defended accused No. 2.

The prosecution story was that Mr. Cama with his assistants, on receiving certain information, went to the room of the accused No. 2 at 10 p.m. on 30th January last, where they found accused No. 1 talking with one Sheikh Rahim, alias Shaikh Mahmed. The latter taking advantage of the confusion absconded.

Accused No. 1 pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted that the opium belonged to him but was brought down in the room of accused No. 2, that while he was negotiating the sale of the opium with Sheikh Rahim, the Excise people raided the room of accused No. 2. He also admitted that the opium did not belong to accused No. 2.

The Magistrate discharged accused No. 2, and convicted accused No. 1 and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute dance at 9-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Laura Guerite, at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Empire Theatre, Cinema at 6.30, 8.15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7.0, 8-45, and 10.30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Rly., Bn., (L. D. F.) will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND STAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17th B. B. & C. I. Railway Battn. (I. D. F.), will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Dr. S. K. Datta, wil ldeliver an address at the Bowen Memorial Hall of the Student Y.M.C.A. this evening at 6-30 p.m. The address is open to all.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Four Classes of Humanity". The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

FIRST AID CLASSES EXAMINATION.

An examination of all the First-Aid classes organised by Mr. A. B. Homadazir of the Parsi Scouting Society, under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, is to be held on Sunday, the 9th instant, at 3-30 (S. T.), on the premises of the Tutorial High School, Grant Road. Doctors Mary Sampson, Mary Fereira, R. A. Collector and Barjor P. Karani have been appointed the examiners. Candidates are requested to be present on the said premises before 2-30 p.m. for their oral and practical examinations, with their bandages.

THE NANDKOOVERBA ZENANA HOSPITAL

The following patients have taken advantage of the above hospital, Dhoraji, Kathiawar between 1st to 31st January.

	Females.	Children.	Total.
Mahomedans	1,439	1,058	2,497
Hindoos	588	343	931
	2,027	1,401	3,428

The total number of patients were 3,428; the daily average was 110; operations performed were 6.

BANK OF TAIWAN.

A branch of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited, has been opened at Moji (Japan).

MANGALORE NATIONAL FREE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL FUND.

Mr. M. A. D'Souza, of the Compressed Classes Mission, Mangalore begs to acknowledge the following further donations to the above fund:—

We are asked to publish the follows:

The following further donations to the above fund are acknowledged:—

	Rs.
Oomer Sobani, Esq.,	150
Indian (D. M.)	5
Ignasies Sequiera Esq., Secretary, Kanara Catholic Association Bombay (part)	5
L. R. Thairsee Esq., Landlord, Apollo Street	10
S. G. Banker Esq.,	10
D. S. Montiero Esq., Messrs. Cox & Co. ...	25

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

FRESH AIR EXCURSION.

An excursion party consisting of Hindu and Mahomedan boys, numbering about 250 and belonging to 8 night schools of the Social Service League, was taken to the Elephanta Caves on Sunday, the 2nd Febguary, 1919. The party left the Bombay coast at about 9-30 a.m. and reached the Caves at 11-30 a.m. Tiffin was served, and then the boys were taken round the Caves. The history and mythological traditions of the Caves were explained to them with the help of a guide. The boys were then assembled in two batches in two different parts of the Caves and were addressed by Mr. A. V. Chitre in Marathi and Mr. Syed Munawar in Urdu, who explained the importance of such excursions especially to the working class boys. Tea and tiffin were again served before the boys were taken down. The party then set sail homewards at about 4 p.m. and reached Bombay at 6 p.m.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

8TH EXTRA MEETING.

SCREAMER WINS THE NEW MARKET PLATE.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

For a midweek meeting the attendance at the races yesterday was remarkably good. The weather was dull and warm. A rumour went round at about 12 a.m. yesterday that the strikers had again assumed considerable proportion, and that there would be no races. This rumour spread rapidly and caused great anxiety to the sporting public. Fortunately, it proved baseless and the meeting proved quite successful both from the point of view of the sport and the attendance. It is however, true, that there is still some trouble with the mill labourers, and it is even apprehended that it may increase in magnitude. It is to be hoped that it will not again interfere with the races.

There were four races for Arabs and three for Walers. The Arab races attracted unusually large fields yesterday owing to the fact that there are many jockeys here at present. Most of the riders have returned from up-country and were seen riding yesterday. Fred Northmore rode for the first time in Bombay since he is in India, and his usual good luck followed him here. He won two Arab races and placed in two. It will be remembered how splendidly he rode in Poona last season and in Calcutta and Lucknow. He is quite a favourite with the public who all recognize that he is an exceptionally clever rider for his age. We are sorry to learn that J. Flynn met with a serious accident yesterday during morning work. He broke his collar bone and has been admitted in hospital. W. Bullock we hear is doing well in hospital. Fred Templeman, only rode in one race on Cyanite which he placed second. The dividends were better yesterday—the first race paying as much as 40½ for win—and 8 to 1 place—and Grey Stone in the last race paid 11 to 1 a place.

The first race of the day was the 2nd Division of the Sion Plate in which a field of 26 ran. Financier was made favourite in this race with a good call on Wazir, Shatra, Rockfeller and Spinner, late Chatham. Needless to say, the best horse seldom wins in such a large field of Arab ponies. Financier, who dead-heated with Shatra in the 2nd Division of the Harbour Plate last Saturday ran in the ruck yesterday, while Shatra challenged Harrington in the straight but only succeeded in securing second place. Harrington paid Rs. 417 for win and Rs. 91-8 for place, by far one of the best dividends that have been paid here of late.

In the Queensland Plate, which followed Memento, was strongly backed, and the others received almost equal support. It was a mile race. Arras, ridden by Dhondi, cracked the pace in such a hot manner that for a time it looked as if he was going to win from start to finish. This made the top weights run faster than perhaps, they intended to do with the result that when Arras was overhauled, the heavy weights had already shot their bolts though Memento made a grand effort to catch Saunterer who led as they entered the straight. Saunterer who had lost form for a long time seems to be regaining it and it is possible that he will again do well this season.

Nine sprinters out of twelve on the card started in the Lamington Plate, an event of 5 furlongs for Arab ponies. Four Aces was looked upon as a moral certainty in this race and Khundil next in demand. Defender was somewhat neglected. Young Mojub his stable companion receiving more support. Lord Rosebery also had considerable support. Four Aces was never in the race but Khundil looked all over a winner in the straight after he had settled Innocence who led till there. Before the public stands, Resident well ridden by Northmore drew out and beat Khundil to the disappointment of a large following especially the Arabs.

The most important event of the day was the Newmarket Plate in which only six ran. Dersingham and Mordennis declined. Kinsale carrying 7-13 was made the favourite with Screamer second in demand. In this race Kinsale gave Screamer 3 lbs. and the latter gave Gladiator 9 lbs. It was 1½ miles race and those who remembered what a reliable stayer Screamer is, did not neglect him with the favourable weight he carried. He ran from start to finish and was never for a moment in trouble. Gladator beat Kinsale for second place. It was remarkable what a lot of ground Ardvreck, who was far in the rear at the 4th furlong, covered at the finish.

The Bellasis Plate was an interesting event in which a number of well-known Arab performers took part. Red Cross carried up weight which was 9-10 and Powerful the bottom weight 6-7. Tawdry was considered a good thing with his low weight after the manner he ran in the Charni Road Plate. He did not show off yesterday. Quantity, ridden by Northmore, won the race in grand style Durban placed second. In this race Royal Court led till the turn and disappeared while his stable companion. Ruby Mine, brought the rear. Nizam-ul-Mul attempted to spring a surprize but fortunately Quantity and Durban were two good for him. Anaiza was favourite but made a poor show altogether.

Though Cresset carried the heavy impost of 10-5 in the Kempton Park Plate the public would have nothing but him, especially when they saw that Belicose and Lucky Queen his stable companions were scratched. In this race Miss Rollestone, Binfield Grove, King's Head and Duet were well supported. Binfield grove ran as if he has never learnt to gallop in his life. Cresset never gave his numerous supporters any anxiety and won gamely from King's Head who has improved since his last race.

The First Division of the Sion Plate also saw a large field of Arabs out. As usual the public picked the wrong one in such a large field. Mechanic who was made a hot favourite failed completely to come in the picture though he tried his utmost. Ruiz rode a fine race on Battleaxe, late Investment—Grey Stone returned a good place dividend in this race and Northmore managed to place Good Luck in such a crowd, an achievement which marks him as a most capable rider.

This was the last extra meeting before the big races which begin on Saturday which this year promises to be an exceptional one by reason of the good entries received for nearly all events.

Details:—

THE SION PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 750, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Manesche Shahin's HARRINGTON, 7-13, Japheth 1
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's SHATRA, 8-13, O'Brien 2
Mr. Ismail Mahomed's ATTAR (late Last Chance), 7-5, Northmore 3
Mr. Arnold's JUSTICE, 9-2, Malone 4

Also ran:—Wazir 9-5, Second String 8-13, Colonial 9-4, Fareed (late Saood) 9-2, Rajputana 7-4, Taj 9-0, Campetition 8-12, Winning Post 8-8, Financier 8-8, Sir Martin 8-6, Spinner (late Chatham) 8-6, Tookaram (late Rage) 8-6, Bill Bailey 8-5, Minion 8-4, Axis 8-2, Escort 8-2, Rockfeller 7-13, Little John 7-10, Firelock 7-8, Baltic 7-9, Shanavaz 7-8, Babil 7-7, My Royal 7-4.

Did not run:—Otherwise, Garibaldi, Pearl King, Contest, Delhi.

The race:—As soon as this large field left the barrier Harrington went ahead with a lead of 4 lengths, Justice, Shatra and Sir Martin were his nearest attendants. At the turn Shatra began to diminish the gap between himself and Harrington, and the pair entered the straight far ahead of the rest of the field. Shatra made great efforts to get on terms, but Harrington lasted out to win by 1 length, 1½ lengths. Attar came out of the bunch to place third 1 length.

Favourites:—Financier and Shatra.
Time:—1 min. 25 secs.
Trainer:—Fahad bin Saif.
Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 417; Places Rs. 91-8, Rs. 51 and Rs. 68-8.
Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 150-8; Places Rs. 44, Rs. 24 and Rs. 39.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's SAUNTERER, 7-4, Rose 1
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's MEMENTO, 9-12, Trenoweth 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' SUNGLARE, 7-7, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. J. Merven's MOUSME, 8-2, O'Brien ... 4

Also ran:—Claim A 9-12, Glad Rags 9-2, Rare Ruby 7-10, Negligee 7-7, Kit Grey Leg 6-7, Arras 6-7.

The race:—Saunterer and Arras broke the line first, they were pursued by Memento, Mousme and Sunglare. At the turn Mousme and Arras fell back and Memento hung on to Saunterer's girths. The pair made an exciting race on the post, Saunterer stayed the vigorous challenge of Memento to win by a neck. Sunglare was a length behind Memento, 1½ lengths.

Favourites:—Memento and Sunglare.
Time:—1 min. 42 secs.
Trainer:—Mahomed Khailan.
Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 96; Places Rs. 22, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 15.
Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 41-8; Places Rs. 10, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 7-8.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlong R. C.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr. S. N. Mahomed's RESIDENT, 7-2, Northmore 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's KHUNDIL (late Candle), 9-7, Ruiz 2
Mr. Noble's WARMINSTER, 7-11, Lynch 3
Mr. Heath's INNOCENCE, 7-2, Purtoosingh 4

Also ran:—Defender 9-7, Four Aces 9-4, Lord Roseberry 8-12, Young Majub 8-11, Saidon 8-8, Medallion 7-2.

Did not run:—Quality, Tit Bits.

The race:—Innocence cracked the pace from the start, Warminster and Young Majub followed in his wake, Khundil was handy on the rails, running fourth, Young Majub retired at the 3rd furlong; when they rounded the turn Innocence was in front of Warminster. Before the public stands Warminster and Khundil collared Innocence, the pair were disputing the verdict when Resident came from the clouds brilliantly ridden to win by a short head, short head, head.

Favourites:—Four Aces, Khundil, Lord Roseberry.
Time:—1 min. 6 2/5 secs.
Trainer:—A. M. Shamlan.
Tote paid:—1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 169-8; Places Rs. 44, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 41-8.
Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 221-8; Places Rs. 18 Rs. 22 and Rs. 20.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Dstance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,500, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,250. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mrs. H. J. K. Mehta's SCREAMER, 7-9, Lynch 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' GLADIATOR, 7-0, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s KINSALE, 7-13, Collis 3
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ARDVRECK, 9-1, Bowley 4

Also ran:—Fiz Yama 9-4, Caryanda 8-6.
Did not run:—Dersingham, Mordennis.

The race:—When they came in view Screamer was out in front, with Gladiator and Kinsale running second and third, Ardvreck was fourth, this order was preserved right through and when they came into the straight Gladiator attempted to relieve the monotony of the race, by striving to get on terms with Screamer, but the latter was smashed and all opposition to win by 3½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 1 length.

Favourites:—Kinsale and Gladiator.
Time:—2 mins. 35 1/5 secs.
Trainer:—J. K. Irani.
Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 59-8; Places Rs. 29 and Rs. 35.
Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 24; Places Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 15.

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,200, third Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.

Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's QUANTITY, 6-7, Northmore 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DURBAN, 9-0, Bowley 2
Mr. F. M. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK, 7-6, Rose 3
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's TAWDRY, 6-12, Japheth 4

Also ran:—Red Cross 9-10, Ruby Mine 9-0, Royal Court 7-4, Gazal 7-8, Mooltan 7-11, Anaiza 7-8, Powerful 6-7.

Did not run:—Dowlat, Mandil.

The race:—They were dispatched on even terms when Mooltan and Nizam-ul-Mulk made the early running from Quantity and Ruby Mine. At the 2nd furlong post Mooltan showed signs of distress, Nizam-ul-Mulk and Durban then looked prominent. Quantity was handy right through, and in the straight Quantity drew to the front and sailed away a comfortably easy winner by 4 lengths. Durban gave chase placing second, 2 lengths in front of Nizam-ul-Mulk, 1 length.

Favourites:—Tawdry, Anaiza, Red Cross bracket.
Time:—2 mins. 20 4/5 secs.
Trainer:—Etul Rama.
Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 41-8; Places Rs. 22, Rs. 46 and Rs. 35.
Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 27; Places Rs. 11-8, Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 14.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Dstance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Ahmed S. Moloobhoy's CRESSET, 10-5, Harrison 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s CYANITE, 9-7, F. Tmepleman 2
Mr. J. K. Irani's KING'S HEAD, 7-4, Japheth 3
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE, 8-5, Borden 4

Also ran:—Bandit 9-3, Summer Thyme 8-9, Royal Band 8-9, Javelin (late Bedspread) 7-2, Binfield Grove 8-4, Philanthropist 7-7, Vice Chamberlain 7-4, Duet 7-4.

Did not run:—Bellicose, Enchantment, Lucky Queen.

The race:—King's Head jumped to the front in his usual style, closely followed by Cyanite, Cresset and Miss Rollestone. There was little change until they came into the straight here Cresset drew level with King's Head and going very strong he won from Clanite who came out to snatch second place from King's Head, ¾ length, ¾ length, short head.

Favourites:—Cresset and Cyanite.
Time:—1 min. 15 1/5 secs.
Trainer:—T. Harrison.
Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 31; Places Rs. 18, Rs. 33 and Rs. 26.
Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 16; Places Rs. 9, Rs. 18 and Rs. 14-8.

THE SION PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holme's BATTLEAXE, 8-9, Ruiz 1
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's GREY STONE, 7-13, Buckley 2
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's GOOD LUCK, 8-0, Northmore 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s NATAL, 7-13, Collis 4

Also ran:—Ferry Boat 9-8, Najdi 9-4, Longboat 9-0, Mechanic 9-0, Argonaut 8-9, Aladdin 8-8, Angler 8-5, Subeh Pasha 8-2, Ata Allah 8-1, Dictate 8-1, New Era 8-0, Arabistan 8-0, Chrysanthemum 7-10, Sammy 7-8, Grey Beauty (late Early Bird) 7-6.

Did not run:—Bayonet, Madras.

The race:—Grey Stone showed out first from a fair start, Ata Allah was running second and Battleaxe third Before the second stand Battleaxe wrested the advantage from Grey Stone to win a good race by 1½ lengths. Good Luck came out of the ruck to place third, short head, 1 length.

Favourites:—Mechanic and Argonaut.
Time:—1 min. 25 secs.
Trainer:—Ahmed Hazamy.
Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 77-8; Places Rs. 36-8, Rs. 116 and Rs. 52.
Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win Rs. 64-8; Places Rs. 26, Rs. 84 and Rs. 21-8.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

There was a perceptible fall in attendance at the races to-day, but those that came were rewarded by witnessing very fine racing. The card was a full one consisting of seven events, the first of which was over sticks which Vulcanella won quite comfortably from Truncheon. In the Handley-Page, Division II, eleven faced the starter. Jack was heavily backed but could not win being just beaten by a head. For the King Albert Plate the public would have nothing but Star of India whose price was never better than 5 to 2. In the race however he could not come any nearer than fourth. The finish was a memorable one and the proverbial sheet might have covered the first four. For the Colonies Plate, they backed Little Simon, so heavy that he started the hottest favourite of the day. He won all right his rival Masonic beginning slowly. Senator was backed heavily for the Admiral Beatty Plate but could not divide the stake with Reigning Star. An objection against the latter was overruled. Miss Slasher won the Mons Plate comfortably beating Braggart and Even Money the favourite, who was not even placed. For the last race Verland Rose never left the issue in doubt and she won from end to end.

BROKERS' PLATE, St. Leger Course, over 9 hurdles.

Mr. Correes' VULCANELLA, 10-12, (car. 10-5) Hayhoe 1
Mr. Black's TRUNCHEON, 11-8, (car. 12-1) Pardoe 2
Mr. Tanner's REVIEW, 11-1, (car. 11-8) Seastream 3

Also ran:—Endeavour 9-13 (car 10-6), Pericles 9-1 (car 9-8) (fell), Uncle Tom 9-9 (car. 9-10).

Betting:—Twos Vulcanella, 5 to 2 Truncheon, sixes Review and Endeavour, tens others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 19.

The Race:—Review at once set the pace and was followed by Truncheon and Vulcanella, others being close behind. Near the five-furlong post Pericles came down Vulcanella and Truncheon began improving their position and shettling the chances of Review, Vulcanella won by 3 lengths, 3½ lengths between the 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—3 mts. 38 secs.

HANDLEY PAGE PLATE, Division II.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Soutar's MYRIAN 7-12, Walker 1
Mr. Thomas' JACK, 8-4, White 2
Mr. Coningham's FEATHERED LIFE, 9-7, Gray 3

Also ran:—Finchcock 8-4, No Ball 8-13, Sunny Time 8-12, Regal Sally 8-7, Vain Jane 8-6, Quartzs 7-10, Aquae Solis 7-8, Watch Tower 7-0.

Betting:—Twos Jack, threes No Ball, fives Finchcock, sixes Myrian, tens to twenties the others.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 88. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 17 and Rs. 32.

The race:—No Ball, Myrian and Quartzite shot forward as the gate went up. The rest were headed by Fathered Life. The trio led for three furlongs. Then first No Ball and then Quartzite dropped off and Jack appeared on the scene. Jack failed to catch up the leader by a head, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min 14 4/5 secs.

THE KING ALBERT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

H. H. Cooch Behar's BUSKIN, 9-0, Barret 1
Mr. Soutar's GREEN BOY, 8-12, Walker ... 2
Messrs. Ramshaw and Nanji's PANTOMIME, 9-2, Kees 3

Also ran:—Star of India 9-12, Damoiselle 8-1, Bed Time 8-0, Principal Girl 7-12, St. Vagrant 7-9.

Betting:—5 to 2 Star of India, threes Principal Girl, fours Green Boy, fives Damoiselle, sevens Bed Time, twenties the others.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 276. Places Rs. 96, Rs. 21 and Rs. 52.

The race:—The race produced a thrilling finish. Star of India first set the pace followed by St. Vagrant and Principal Girl, Pantomime being the last, a furlong from home. It was Principal Girl who led and then Buskin forged ahead followed by Green Boy and Pantomime. After a thrilling finish Buskin won by a short head, a neck between second and third.

Time: 1 min 28 secs.

THE COLONIES PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Dutt's LITTLE SIMON, 8-1, Young ... 1
Mr. Bate's MASONIC, 8-1, White 2
Mr. Pratt's SPRING MORN, 8-0, Pullin ... 3

Also ran:—Cylarity 7-6, Sleppery Ann 7-0.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Little Simon, 5 to 2 Masonic, sevens Spring Morn, fifteens the others.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 14.

The race:—Cylarity dwelt at the start and lost a few lengths. Slippery Ann, Spring Morn and Little Simon was the order at the start, then from near the distance Little Simon took it up with Masonic putting in a late run. Little Simon won pulling up by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min 32 1/5 secs.

THE ADMIRAL BEATTY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's SENATOR, 7-12, Pullin 1*
Mr. Allan's REIGNING STAR, 8-1, White 1*
Mr. Bartleet's LITTLE STAR, 9-2, Marland 3
Mr. Galstaun's FRISETTE, 7-5, Young ... 4

*Dead heat.

Also ran:—Carlos 9-7, The Rocking Horse 9-4.

Betting:—Evens Senator, threes Carlos, sixes Frisette, sevens Rocking Horse, Little Star, eights Reigning Star.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 12 and Rs. 56. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 37.

The race:—Frisette showed the way to Reigning Star, then came the Rocking Horse, Carlos, Little Star and Senator and on settling down, there was no change. Frisette led till two furlongs from home. Here Reigning Star forged ahead followed by Senator, also finishing fast dead heated for the first place. Little Star finished third, 3/4 lengths off. An objection lodged against Reigning Star for barring was overruled.

Time:—2 mins. 39 4/5 secs.

THE MONS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 6½ yards.

Mr. Dutt's MISS SLASHER, 8-11, McCall 1
Mr. Dees' TUFA, 8-6, Harrison 2*
Zemindar of Nazerganj and Mr. Gilford's MISS DRAKE, 7-11 (cd. 7-13), Marland 2*

*Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Irish Recruit 9-2, Braggart 8-10, Midsand 8-8, Fairy Dream 7-12, Hookkoo 7-9, Jannock 7-8, China Egg 7-1 (cd. 7-4).

Betting:—Evens Braggart, fives Tufa, sevens Miss Slasher and Midsand, twelves to twenties the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 180; Places Rs. 39, Rs. 29 and Rs. 34.

The race:—Jannock, China Egg and Irish Recruit were in the van till they turned into the straight. Here Miss Slasher shot forward and was followed by Tufa and Miss Drake, the latter two dead-heating two lengths behind the winner.

Time:—3 mins. 16 1/5 secs.

THE HANDLEY PAGE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Mullik's VERLAND ROSE, 8-10, Harrison 1
Messrs. Gujadhar's CHERT, 8-4, Mathews 2
Mr. Allan's NAREB, 9-6, White 3

Also ran:—Sospello 9-12, Marcado 8-1, Nyanmaung 8-6, Bayard 8-5, Idlewild 8-5, My Ivy 7-13, Taffy's Darling 7-7, Paganini 7-4.

Betting:—Fours Nyanmaung and Verland Rose, fives Chert, sixes Nareb, Idlewild and My Ivy, tens and more the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 47; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 21 and Rs. 33.

The race:—There was a false start in which Taffy's Darling was the worst sufferer. Nothing could be seen till they came near when Verland Rose was seen to be leading from Chert and Nareb. They passed in that order, 1½ lengths and 2 lengths separating them.

Time:—1 min. 15 secs.

THE AGA KHAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter appearing in your issue of 31st January, your correspondent alleges that H. H. the Aga Khan is the lineal descendant of the Prophet Mohamed, and is the forty-ninth Imam of the Shiah Imami Ismaili Sect, but he does not give any proof of the same. The Borah community also belong to the Shiah Imami Ismaili Sect, but do not recognise him as their Imam. The history of the family is given at length in the Tarikh-i-Roza too-safa, Khavandshahi and Habib-os-Seyyor where it is said that during the reign of Sultan Malekshah Saljuki, one Hason Sabhah who is known to European historians as the "Old man of the mountains" quarrelled with the Grand Vizir, Khawajah Nizam-ol-Mulk and had to leave Persia, and proceed to Egypt, which country, at that time was under the rule of Fatimide Caliphs, who were Imami Ismailees, while at Cairo, he again quarrelled with the Caliph over the question of succession to the Caliphate and had to leave Egypt. He went to Syria, whence he proceeded to Mazandaran, in Northern Persia, where he called himself a Daee, viz., a missionary, sent by the Caliph of Egypt, to preach the Ismaili religion in Persia, a few malcontents gathered round him and he raised the standard of revolt and fortified himself in the Fort of Alamoot. Subsequently after the death of the Caliph, to strengthen his position, he produced an infant boy and alleged that he, the boy, was the son of the Caliph of Egypt, and his legitimate heir, not the one who had ascended the Throne at Cairo, who was recognised by the Borahs to be the legitimate heir. Now we have to believe the testimony of this "Old man of the mountains," who had personal and selfish motives in the matter, that the infant boy was really the son and heir of the Caliph of Egypt, and not the one who had ascended the Throne at Cairo.

Hasan Ali, grandfather of the present Aga Khan, was a descendant of this boy, and raised the standard of revolt at Kerman, during the reign of Fateh Ali Shah Kajar and had to leave Kerman and proceed to Sind, were he assisted the East India Company to conquer that province, for which services, the Company granted him a pension, which is enjoyed by the family up to the present time.—Yours, etc.,

MOHAMED SADUCK BUJNURDI.
Omercady, Bombay.

HORSE SHOW.

The Wellingdon Sports Club, Bombay, will hold a Horse Show on March 22nd. The prospectus is available from the Secretary of the Club.

LAWN TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Veterans Double Handicap:

L. Crump and G. Wiles beat H. F. Weir and W. B. White, 6—0, 6 1.

W. Reid and L. Barraclough beat Col. Killery and H. L. Newman 7—5, 6—4.

RAILWAY TROUBLES

NOT NOT ENDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Feb. 5.

In spite of the Railway Clerks' settlement, the trouble on railways has not yet ended. The secretary of the Locomotive Engineers' Society announced last evening that the society was calling out steam drivers on railways partially electrified, in support of the London Tube men, and if this was of no avail they would resort to national stoppage.

The assistant secretary of the same society interviewed at Leeds said forty-five thousand drivers and firemen members of the society would come out, if the London trouble were not settled early. He declared that railwaymen in the provinces were dissatisfied with the half-hearted application of the eight hour day which was due to the slowness of the release of railwaymen from the army. On the contrary, the National Union of Railwaymen deprecates the strike as unauthorised and hampering negotiations.

SITUATION IN BELFAST.

NO CHANGE IN CLYDE SHIPYARDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Feb. 5.

Easier situation in Belfast is shown by the fact that the strikers' committee is sending a deputation to Lord Pirrie, which he consented to receive to-day while the meeting of piece-work boilermakers, shipwrights and blacksmiths yesterday, removed the resolution passed last week, demanding an immediate advance of thirty per cent. on piece rates. This simplifies to-day's negotiations because only the question of hours is now in dispute.

There was little change in the majority of the Clyde shipyards yesterday but some sixty to eighty per cent. of men in various engineering works resumed, while the meeting of the Whiteinch shipyard men passed the resolution condemning the present strike methods and deciding to resume to-day relying upon the Trade Union leaders to secure the demands by constitutional methods. One speaker thought that the trouble was largely due to inefficient workmen.

MILL STRIKES IN UNITED STATES.

OPERATIVES' DEMAND FOR 48 HOUR WEEK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. noon, Feb. 6.

NEW YORK.—Most of the textile mills in New England have adopted a forty-eight hour week. Many operatives in Massachusetts have struck for similar hours.

Several thousand silk-workers in New Jersey were locked out to-day for insisting on a 47 hour week. Twenty-five thousand workers subsequently struck in sympathy. Ninety per cent. of the silk industry is at a standstill. Millowners are insisting on a fifty-four hour week.

LOCK-OUT IN ALBANY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 5.

ALBANY (NEW YORK).—Textile workers are idle owing to lack of orders. Strike leaders declare that the lock-out was in reality due to their demand for a forty-eight hour week.

THREE SINN FEINERS ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

NOT KNOWN HOW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Feb. 5.

Sinn Feiners Devalera Milroy and McGarry escaped from Lincoln prison on Monday, but it is not known how. They were all right when the warders visited them in afternoon but were missing five hours later. They had to scale a twenty foot wall and penetrate wire barriers in grounds. It is supposed that confederates in a motor car helped them to escape.

"COLOGNE GAZETTE" SUSPENDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. midnight, Feb. 5.

A telegram from Cologne dated the 2nd says British authorities have suspended the "Cologne Gazette" for one week for publishing undesirable matter.

RUMANIA'S CLAIMS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 5.

Representatives of the Great Powers have appointed a committee comprising two delegates each from France, United States, Britain and Italy to consider Rumania's claims.

(Continued from Column 6.)

allow any resolution without giving any reason.

Mr. Narasimha Iyer pointed out that related to resolutions and not to the motion of adjournment.

His Excellency said he was unable to continue the discussion.

MR. IYER'S PROTEST.

Mr. Narasimha Iyer protested against the ruling which he said was highly improper and by way of protest he wished to keep out of the meeting at least that morning and accordingly left the Chamber.

MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT & SEQUEL.

ADJOURN SITTING OF COUNCIL!

LORD PENTLAND RULES MOTION OUT.

MR. NARASIMA IYER PROTESTS AND WALKS OUT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held at the Council Chamber to-day, Lord Pentland presiding. The Hon. Mr. Alexander Cardew referring to the death of Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, said, "His life was indeed sacrificed to his sense of duty. It is not for me to refer here to his services except as seen in this Chamber Everyone who knew him here recognised, I believe, his high qualities, his directness of purpose, his manly straightforwardness, his conspicuous desire to be fair. These qualities were present to all those who knew him better, whether as a friend or colleague, knew also that behind his abrupt speech and manner there lay not merely a warm heart, but a fine character, something singularly frank, boyish and unspoilt, a generous instinct and incapacity to commit any mean or unworthy action. We feel we have lost a comrade of rare temper and quality and I believe that all members of this Council will join in deploring his loss. Your Excellency, I beg to move that an expression of sincere regret of the Council and of its deep sympathy with her in her affliction may be conveyed to his widow."

ADJOURN FOR 24 HOURS!

After Sir Alexander Cardew's reference expressing sincere regret at the loss of the Council in the death of Mr. Gillman and their sympathy with Mrs. Gillman, Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer moved for adjournment of house for 24 hours. The object of this motion, he said, was to draw attention to two crying evils and give Government time to consider or reconsider their position in regard to those evils. The first of the evils was the tone of the Madras Administration Report which had imported not merely a highly personal element in the review of the political events of the year, it had gone further and displayed an attitude which looked adverse to the various movements, such as the movement for the attainment of Self-Government within the Empire by Indians and the movement of labour in Madras. There was unfortunately too much stress laid on the personality of one or some workers and the main course of the movement and their significance were sought to be ignored or belittled. That would have the effect of making the vast masses believe that the Government did take sides opposite to them. Those endeavouring to promote the progress of Self-Government within the Empire were apt to take the sneers directed against the movement in the first paragraph of the Administration Report as proof of the Government's hostility to all such progress.

H. E. the Governor said that he would not on that particular ground allow the motion for adjournment and asked the mover to proceed to the next ground.

Mr. Narsimha Iyer said that the next ground was that such ideas would increase mutual bitterness and tend distinctly to weaken the prestige and authority of Government.

His Excellency said that the Hon. Member was not proceeding to the next point and he was unable to accept the motion on the subject which was not proper to the debate.

Mr. Narsimha Iyer said he hoped his Excellency would allow him to put forward the grounds on which he asked the Council to vote for his motion.

His Excellency said that he had already stated that the grounds put forward he did not consider sufficient for putting the motion to the Council and asked him to state the other grounds. His Excellency further stated that he was bound to administer the rules and in his judgment the first ground was not sufficient.

I.C.S. CIRCULAR.

On being asked to proceed to his next ground, Mr. Narasimha Iyer said that his first point was the paragraph referred to in the Administration Report and the second was the circular of the I.C.S. His Excellency pointed out that neither of them was sufficient to justify the motion.

In the reply to the hon. mover's desire to know the particular rule on which his Excellency was acting, his Excellency said that the first and immediate ground was that the amended financial statement should be presented not later than the 5th February.

Mr. Narasimha Iyer then modified his motion by substituting four for twenty-four.

After some more discussion his Excellency pointed out that the mover had taken advantage of proposing that motion to discuss matters which were not before the meeting, nor desirable in any interest. If even he or any other member had wished to move such a motion and consulted him and allowed him to contribute his advice freely, he would have been glad to place it at their disposal, but he had to carry out the rles and he would ask the Council to endeavour to support him in that. He was sorry the motion could not be put before the Council.

UNDER WHAT RULE?

Mr. Narasimha Iyer enquired as to what was the rule under which his Excellency ruled the motion out. His Excellency referred to rule 14.

Mr. Narasimha Iyer stated that was part of the financial rules.

His Excellency drew attention to rule 7 which said that the President may dis-

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(Continued in Column 5.)

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. F. VAKHARIA—You have missed the point of the letter. There is a packet containing literature on the subject awaiting you in this office.

A WILSONIAN.—The matter has been already brought to public notice.

STUDENTS—The Examination has been postponed.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, 6th February, 1919.

THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

Every day the economic situation in the City and the Presidency is growing from bad to worse. More than once, in these columns, have we drawn the attention of the public and the Government to the gravity of the situation and have emphasised that it must be dealt with promptness as well as courage, so that the poorer and the lower middle classes, who are the greatest sufferers, may be afforded timely relief from their present intolerable hardships. The abnormally high prices of foodstuffs have not remained an isolated factor. They have had tragic reaction in the continued virulence of epidemics, especially in this dreadful city afflicted as it is with profiteering, indifferent Municipal administration, inefficient "control" not untainted by favouritism and jobbery. Government, indeed, have had the gravity of the situation under "consideration" for a long time and they have also been successful in inducing the Government of India to modify the restrictions on inter-provincial and inter-district movements of foodstuffs. But the action taken, as we pointed out on a previous occasion, is altogether inadequate. What still remains to be done by Government is much more than what has already been done. We have indicated, more than once, the directions in which immediate action is called for on the part of all authorities, from the Imperial Government down to the Local Government. We are glad to find that the Bombay Municipal Corporation has, at last, though late, moved in the matter and reinforced the considerations urged by us. What are these considerations to which prompt attention must be devoted by the authorities concerned? These were ably and tersely summarised in the speech which the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta made in the Corporation on Monday. The most important point to note is that though famine and war conditions are potent factors in the situation, the causes of the prevailing abnormal prices are, in the main, artificial and remediable. And Mr. Chunilal and other speakers in the Corporation did well to emphasise this point.

Among these artificial causes Mr. Chunilal instanced the action taken by the military authorities of holding a very large stock of foodstuffs for their purposes. It is for the Government at once to determine how far this stock is excessive and to lay down that just enough stock should be held for military purposes and the surplus released for the immediate needs of the City. There is then the question of freight on rice imported from Burma—a question which has to be settled in a spirit of humanity and justice as well as of statesmanship. We earnestly trust the Government of India have made urgent representation in the matter, through the Secretary of State, to the Home Government and the Shipping Controller and have emphasised the immorality and injustice of the present arrangements. The Corporation, at the instance of Mr. Chunilal Mehta, asked the Government that "for the health and quiet of the City" restrictions be at once imposed on immigration. We regret we cannot endorse this demand, which is prompted by parochial considerations alone. On the other hand, the question must be considered from a broad and humane point of view. Of course, in the interests alike of the health of the City and of those who flock to it in search of employment, immigration must be stopped. But the restriction must be natural and not artificial. The method suggested is both complicated, if not impracticable, and callous. The real remedy must be determined by a careful consideration of the real cause of immigration. People emigrate from their villages and towns because they starve, have no means of subsistence and find no employment which gives them adequate remuneration to meet the urgent needs of the body. Obviously, the remedy lies in keeping them in or near their villages and towns by providing for them adequate employment. And there are cogent reasons why it should now be the imperative duty of the Government to provide such employment in co-operation with local bodies. We are living in times such as this Presidency has never seen. Famines we have had in the past but never before have other calamities like the war and epidemics and profiteering been super-imposed on famines. The remedy called for must, therefore, be extraordinary. Government seem still to be under the delusion that their duty begins and ends in observing the letter of the Famine Code. It is time they recognised the almost criminal folly of making a fetish of the Code. The Famine Code was compiled years ago. Since then conditions of life have changed immensely. The procedure regarding the opening of relief works and the scale of wages would, therefore, be largely out-of-date at the present even if the Presidency were afflicted with nothing else than a famine. But now it is not merely a famine that we have to face. Calamities, both natural and unnatural, have not only rained but poured. The action that is required must, therefore, be prompted not by adherence to the cold letter of the Code but by a generous interpretation of its spirit. Relief and other works should be opened not merely in places where there is an actual famine but also in others where there is scarcity and the wages offered should be as attractive as possible. Nothing less than this is what is demanded of a Government really solicitous of the health of the City and of the welfare of the starving and distressed millions of the Presidency.

Finally a drastic action that is called for is the reorganisation of the "control" system. At present, it is at once perfunctory, obstructive—and, in short, not as satisfactory as it should be. A feature of the debate in the Corporation was the emphatic manner in which speaker after speaker dwelt on the failure of this system. To those who are in touch with the people, this is no matter of surprise. Ever since the inception of the Control Department, the impression in the public mind regarding the "honest" methods resorted to by some members of the Department, to which Mr. Jehangir Petit referred, has been current in business circles. We hope the impression is not justified. But it is there and it is the duty of Government to see that it is removed. Apart from this, it is a matter of common knowledge and experience that the control system has not been characterised by that beneficient activity and efficiency, which were expected of it. Neither has it been fruitful in preventing profiteering—which has flourished unrestrained and unchecked. The remedy lies in making the Control Department really amenable to public opinion. At present it is guided by a Government officer. A Government official, however able, has his own ways of controlling things. He can seldom avoid red tape, and cannot come in real touch with the people who suffer most. Besides, the public have no control over him. If, therefore, the control system is to fulfil the object which it is intended to subserve, it must be entrusted to an independent body of men who should guide and control the "Controller." This body should be composed of men who are conversant with the needs of the poorest sections of the community as well as of disinterested businessmen who may be expected to keep a vigilant eye on the movements of all markets; and, above all, its composition should be such as to inspire confidence among the public. If the Government are really in earnest they should rise above "red tape," discard their traditional dilatory method and pay urgent attention to this matter which involves the sufferings of thousands.

BOMBAY RENT ACTS.

The first of the two Rent Restriction Acts passed by the Legislature came into force in April last, but, as yet, no rules appear to have been framed or notified by the High Court for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Act, as required by section 15. No special rules have been laid down for regulating the practice and procedure to be followed in proceedings under this Act; nor has any provision been made for the charging and remission of fees in matters governed by it. The result is that at present the only alternative, left open to landlords, for having an adjudication of the rent to be properly charged, is to file an ordinary rent suit at an excessive rate of rental and then invite the decision of the court. The tenants, on the other hand, have to wait indefinitely until the landlord chooses to sue them in a court of law and meanwhile to run into heavy arrears which they can ill discharge when the day of reckoning comes at the sweet will of the all-powerful landlord. The hardship of this, alike to landlords and tenants, is obvious in all suits, whether for recovery of possession or of rent. Some time back a suit was filed in the High Court for recovery of possession of a theatre and the tenant has, by the simple expedient of pleading the Rent Act, managed to have the suit transferred to the long cause list. By the time the suit is ripe for hearing as a long cause, the tenant, we suppose, will have amply gained his object and the lessor may find it unnecessary further to pursue his suit. Similarly, we have been informed that in the Small Causes Court, when parties desire to have an order "to be made otherwise than in relation to a suit or proceeding," under the last clause of section 2, they find it impossible to avail themselves of this summary procedure as no scale of court fees has been published nor the machinery provided for filing and conducting proceedings contemplated by the section. In a large number of cases, therefore, landlords are obliged to file somewhat unnecessary suits at tenants' risk as to costs.

The supplementary Act, which was meant to restrict the increase of rent of "small premises," is at present, for all practical purposes, a dead letter, even though it is supposed to have come into force as far back as November last. The Act was passed through the local Council, as an urgent measure, in September but did not receive the Viceregal assent till the very end of October. It took yet another fortnight to publish the Act in the local Gazette. As if this delay in the case of emergency legislation was not enough, until very recently no Controller had been appointed under the Act. Now that one has been appointed, he finds it difficult to enter upon his duties immediately. The list of persons, from whom the Committee which is to hear appeals from the Controller's order is to be selected, has not been published by the Governor-in-Council. As under the parent Act no rules have, as yet, been framed under section 13 of the subsidiary Act, for the selection of the committee, service of processes, production of documents, attendance of witnesses, etc. Meanwhile owners of "small premises" have not been slow to take advantage of the dilatoriness of the authorities and they are doing their level best to expedite suits in the Small Causes Court as they seem to expect that the ordeal of the Controller's scrutiny will be all the harder to pass through than that of the judges who have not the requisite information available to them for checking figures of 1916 rent.

This state of affairs has, we hear, given rise to a deplorable conflict of opinions, not only between the judges, but also between the judges and the Controller. In several pending suits, in which the Controller has been appealed to by the parties for relief, some of the judges have refused to stay their hands, on the ground that there is no provision in the second Act by which they are ousted of their jurisdiction to determine standard rent under the provisions of the principal Act. For this conflict, we are thankful to the obscure and confused drafting of the Act, to which we had drawn attention at the time the draft bill was under consideration and even after the Act was passed. Differing from the judges, the Controller believes that he is the proper and only person to determine the rent of small premises and that the courts should defer passing orders till such time as he is able to carry out his duties wholly and effectually. In our opinion there is much to justify the Controller's view as the Act was never intended to create a conflict of jurisdiction. Further, the principal Act itself now defines standard rent, in the case of "small premises," as rent fixed under the Act relating to such premises. It thus follows that in the case of small premises, the standard rent can only be the rent fixed by the Controller under the new Act, which confers no right upon the courts to ascertain the rent of these premises. It is outside our province to discuss at length this technical aspect of the case, but the beneficent object of the Act will soon be accomplished if the departments concerned will cast off their lethargy and speedily wind up their heavy bundles of red tape, for that alone can secure a complete and satisfactory working of both the Acts.

Notes of the Day.

Brigandage or Just Settlement?

Frederick the Great used to consider himself a wit, and it was a weakness of his to feel flattered when some joke propounded by him was voted classical by courtly admirers. After his decision to gobble up Poland or as much of it as was possible then, he cracked a joke which on account of its courseness and profanity has become unhappily memorable. He said that Poland was not wantonly despoiled, but it was a solemn function of dividing the eucharistic body of Poland among the communion of Christian emperors. From the solemn keenness with which the Christian countries of Europe are putting forward their "claims" for gaining a slice of Turkey, it would seem that the joke of Frederick the Great can bear repetition, though the vigilance of America and the goodwill of Britain may still defeat intentions of atrocious brigandage. Italy has something to say about the frontiers of Tripoli, a province she once annexed without any pretensions of right. Greece has put forward her "claims" for a share in Turkey proper. On the whole, the countries of Europe are eager for a marauding scramble and it will be well if the disinterested parties in the Peace Conference insist that mere covetousness is no justification for filching territory.

Situation in Portugal.

The situation in Portugal is obscure probably for the reason that neither of the contending armies has overpowered the other, and the struggle in the northern half of the country is indecisive. In the meanwhile while authoritative news is scanty, a battle of communiqués is raging between the Monarchist headquarters at Oporto and the Republican Capital at Lisbon, both sides claiming victory. According to the Monarchist version, Manuel is hourly expected or has already arrived in Portugal. The reports proceeding from the two centres of the struggle are mutually contradictory. According to the Royalist version, the Government, or rather the body that calls itself so, is discharging the financial obligations of the country and that after the rains it will quell the opposition in the south. The Royalists, by their account, do not depend on the weather, but have defeated the enemy and are marching on Oporto. There is not room enough for two governments in Portugal, and till one party is beaten to surrender and silence by the other, no true story of the disturbance can be got.

French Possessions in India.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent has cabled that at the Peace Conference the question of the exchange of the French possessions in India was broached, but the French Premier absolutely declined to entertain the idea and the suggestion was dropped. The British Government are not presumably pressing their point, though during the course of the war there were occasional hints that in future the frontiers of the country should be thoroughly secured and that there should, if possible, be some agreement of exchange for bringing about that object. Pondicherry is the chief French possession in India and it has been much valued by the French through their connection with India. Really, it was the Bolo-hunting scare and the general distrust of foreign residents that excited people to make the suggestion that there should be a full and compact boundary for India against the incursions of alien undesirables. Now, according to the "Pioneer" the proposal of exchange has fallen through and in the vast turmoil of changes, the abandonment of the little project is not likely to be noticed or remembered.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani.

The "Muslim Herald" of Allahabad understands that Maulana Hasrat Mohani is to go to England as 'an advance delegate' of the All-India Moslem League. He will work in cooperation with the Congress deputation. The news is very welcome. Mr. Hasrat Mohani is one of the most brilliant, outspoken and courageous publicists in the country. The harrowing tale of his sufferings in the cause of the country and the community is well-known. He is a great believer in Hindu-Moslem unity. As a progressive Moslem his selection as a representative of the Moslem League is happy and, we have no doubt, he will be greatly useful and helpful to the Congress deputation.

THE LABOUR STRIKE.

PARTIAL RESUMPTION.

SEVENTEEN MILLS AFFECTED.

The operatives of some of the mills in Bombay have again gone on strike. This partial resumption of the labour strike started with two mills on Monday, spread to a couple of more mills on Tuesday and yesterday the number considerably increased, the operatives of altogether about seventeen or eighteen mills going on strike. The strike originated on this as on the last occasion with the operatives of the weaving departments, and spread to other hands. The men's grievance would appear to be over the question of bonus. They say that the bonus should have been paid them when they got their December wages last week. Their families have suffered greatly on account of the cholera epidemic which has been raging in such virulent form in the Byculla, Parel and Mahim wards of the city, and have incurred large expenses over medicine in some cases and funeral and other expenses in others. They therefore demand that the bonus should be paid them immediately or by the 10th instant at the latest.

The seventeen mills where no work was done yesterday, are the Pabaney, Currimbhoy, Pearl, Phoenix, Union, Century, Sun, Spring, Jacob Sassoon, David Sassoon, Rachel Sassoon, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving, Alexandra, Hongkong, Kaiser-i-Hind, Colaba, and Fazalbhoy. The other mills worked as usual yesterday.

There was no disturbance yesterday except at the Currimbhoy Mill. It is alleged that about 9 o'clock yesterday morning stones were thrown at the bungalow of the mill-manager by the strikers, who, it is further alleged, assaulted the weaving master of the Mill, who, upon being overpowered, fired his revolver. It is also alleged that a man received injuries and was sent to hospital. Apart from this, no disturbance took place yesterday.

A circular by the Mill-owners' Association has been sent round to the different mills, asking them to post up the following notice at the mills in regard to the question of the payment of bonus:—

"The agents hereby give notice that the following special bonus, sanctioned to all employed on the muster during the year 1918, will be paid with the January wages on the usual payment date in February:—(A) Men, women, and children, who were on the muster of the Mill for twelve months or over on 31st December, 1918, will receive a bonus of Rs. 20; (B) Men, women, and children, who were on the muster roll of the Mill for nine months, will receive a bonus of Rs. 15; (C) Men, women, and children, who were on the muster roll for one month and less than nine months, will receive a bonus of Rs. 10; (D) The bonus due to men, women, and children, who have died, will be paid to their nearest relations. The relations must submit proofs of their relationship, to the management as soon as possible so as to avoid delay in payment."

DEAD EMPLOYEES AND THEIR WAGES

(From a Correspondent.)

In connection with the present mill troubles it is interesting to mention that on pay day, in one or two mills, the dead bodies of the employees had to be carried to the mills before the managers would pay the wages due to them, to their relatives.

In the Presidency Mill, it is stated that on Tuesday the dead bodies of three employees, who had died of cholera, were carried by their surviving relatives before the Manager. They asked the Manager now that the men were dead to whom he was going to pay their bonus. The relatives are said to have told him that they would not remove the bodies until the bonuses due to them were paid or that the management might itself arrange for their removal. Finally it appears the relatives of the deceased removed the bodies on being given a satisfactory assurance.

It is also interesting to mention that some mills had practically decided to pay off the bonuses within a few days' time. One mill seems to have even put up a notice to the effect that the bonus would be paid on the 8th or 9th. But yesterday, a high Police authority went to the particular mill and remonstrated with the management against its action in deserting the Millowners' Association. The authority went so far as to say that in view of the Association's decision, to pay the bonus on pay day, it was due to its dignity and prestige that the mill should conform to the decision and pay the bonus along with other mills. Subsequently, the date in the notice was actually altered to 22nd. What happens when this will come to be generally known among the workmen of the mill one need not venture to predict. But it is asked what interest the Police can have in going about talking over individual mill managements and inducing them to conform to the decision of the Millowners' Association?

It appears that the Police and the Military have been reinforced by fresh reserves, in the Mill district. And this at a time when the former camp temporarily improvised near the South Staffordshire Barracks in Colaba, has been pulled down must be a sad irony of fate.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN CRUISERS AT HAMBURG.

TO CONTROL IMPORTED PROVISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Recd. midnight, Feb. 5.

A telegram to The Hague from Hamburg says four British and American cruisers and destroyers have arrived at Hamburg to control imported provisions which the local Soviet have confiscated.

Official and Personal.

His Holiness the Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya of Karvir and Sankeshwar left Bombay yesterday.

"LET YOUR INDIGNATION FLAME!"

MR. HORNIMAN ON THE BLACK BILLS.

THEIR HORRORS EXPOSED.

"WE MUST AGITATE AND AGITATE TO PREVENT THIS WRONG."

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

The following is the full text of Mr. Horniman's speech at the meeting held here on Sunday to protest against the Criminal Code Amendment Bill and the Criminal Law Emergency Powers Bill.

Mr. Horniman, who was received with cheers, said he regarded it as a great honour that in making his debut before an Allahabad audience he should have been entrusted with the moving of a resolution of such importance, but he regretted that the occasion was not of a more pleasant character. It seemed to him that in this country they could never get away from the task of protesting against repressive and oppressive measures. Whenever there was a little ray of sunshine through the clouds and they began to hope for better things, it was invariably followed by the clap of thunder, the clouds closed up again and the old dreary task of protest and agitation had to be taken up afresh to prevent their liberties being filched away. Thus the change in the angle of vison at the beginning of the war was followed by the deliberate and studied attempt to stifle their agitation for Home Rule. Now the small hopes inspired by the Montagu-Chelmsford reform scheme were dashed to the ground by the threat of repressive legislation of a monstrous character. The monstrous intention to place permanently upon the Statute Book of the country those arbitrary, cruel and oppressive measures, by which men and women could be snatched away from their homes, kept in prison, possibly for the rest of their lives and perhaps without either friends or relations ever hearing of them again. (Cries of "Shame.")

Continuing, Mr. Horniman said:—"You know that I, for one, have taken with such abilities as I could command a very active part during the last few years in trying to bring about constitutional reforms in this country. (Cheers). I have joined in trying to obtain for the people of India that gift of self-determinaton to which they are entitled and which is the birth-right of every people in the world. I have been disappointed, like a good many others, by the inadequacy of the steps which are now proposed to be taken as a beginning in the process of confering that gift upon the people of this country. But, I was prepared like others to accept it in a spirit in which it was said to be given and to take it as an instalment upon which we might build the future. But, as one who has taken a prominent part in trying to bring that about, I say deliberately that the reforms that are being promised are not worth having if you are going to be treated like a nation of slaves by having your liberties filched from you (cries of "Shame") and it behoves you, until the intention to introduce this legislation has been abandoned—and supposing it is enacted, until these two measures have been wiped off the statute book—it behoves every self-respecting Indian, every freedom loving man and woman in this country to use every lawful and constitutional means of every kind to try and prevent these measures or to get them removed from the laws of the country.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am going to ask you to bear with me a little when I examine the character of these two measures which it is proposed to be introduced. We all know that the provisions contained in these measures are also contained in the Defence of India Act, in the rules and regulations which have been brought into force under that Act. They have been used and they have only been tolerated—so far as they have been tolerated—purely as war emergency measures, which it was expected, and which it was promised, would be abandoned as soon as the war was over or six months afterwards. Though most of the provisions of these measures are known more or less to you, it is none the less necessary on an occasion like this that we should examine in a little detail some of the more important of them in order that we may make our case good, namely, that those unheard-of, infamous proposals, which ought never, and can never, to my mind, with any sense of self-respect or regard for the principles of freedom and liberty, exist on the Statute Book of any country in the world, much less here under the flag of the British Empire. (Cheers.) As the chairman has told you, there are two Bills which it is proposed to introduce. One of them is called the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill and the other is the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill. Now, the first of these Bills proposes certain amendments in the Criminal Procedure Code, which though they may appear on the face of them not very important, none-the-less constitute very grave interference with public and private freedom. I would just like to mention that I am not ignoring the fact that the legislation is based on the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the existence of revolutionary crime in India, but I am not going into the merits of the report. If I were to do so, I would undertake to say that I would be able to show that there are in the report conclusions which it is necessary to regard with suspicion. But, I am not going to do that. I am not going into it, because, I say that in spite of the report, in spite of the fact that it is signed unanimously by a committee containing, among others, several Judges and one Judge of the High Court in England, I say this that I do not care whether recommendations of this kind were made by a committee of 50 judges or by a committee of archangels, I should reserve my right to say that nothing on this earth can justify the liberty of men being taken away without proper trial. (Loud Cheers.) I take my stand on that and I hope you will do so. (Cheers).

Perilous Provisions.

In the first Bill, they propose to introduce in the Criminal law a new Clause making it a penal offence to be in possession of any seditious document. Now, it may perhaps appear to the unthinking people—and unfortunately we have to deal with a large number of unthinking people in these matters—that a man, who goes about with a seditious document in his person or in his house, might be a very suspicious person. Now, if it were promised to make a law to the effect that a man, having in his possession a document of that character, could be taken to a Court, when a case might be made against him that he possesses that document and intended to use it for an unlawful purpose, then we might not have very much to say against it, because that after all would be following the usual and sound principle in criminal justice. But what do they propose to do here? They propose that if a man happens to possess such a document it must be presumed that he has it in his possession for an unlawful purpo and when they take him to a Court they put the onus upon him of proving that he had it in his possession not for an unlawful purpose, instead of themselves bearing the onus of proving that he has it for an unlawful purpose. It is not very difficult to imagine that once a man gets taken to a police court, or any other court, on a charge of that character, his chances of proving his innocence are very small indeed. I do not want to take exaggerated illustrations, but people may innocently have papers, which later turn out to be sedious documents, in their possession for all sorts of innocent use. They might buy them as waste paper and shopkeepers might wrap up sugar in them (Laughter) and the police could, if the proposed Bill becomes law, ask the poor man to prove that he had these documents not for any unlawful purpose. A man with such documents might not know that a charge would be brought up against him and have no improper intentions at all. But the police might say: "There is evidence that you are a dangerous person, you have discovered a cunning way of circulating seditious documents by wrapping sugar in them and selling it to your customers." (Laughter.) That is no doubt an exaggerated illustration, but we have known that exaggerated views are taken in this country by executive officers, by police and other officials and I want to show by an illustration of that character the sort of things that might occur under the provisions of the proposed law, if it were allowed to be passed. But, in any case, the principal is wrong, that the onus of proving his innocence is put upon of the accused person instead of the proof his guilt being put upon the Crown. (Cheers).

There is another thing I would like to mention here. It is that although they have followed in the main the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee report, there are instances in which they have not followed those recommendations, there are instances in which they have introduced provisions in this Bill which were not included in those recommendations and there are instances in which, where in those recommendations a modifying clause was suggested, that has been ignored by those who have drafted the Bills and left out of them altogether. There is one case of that kind. In the case of offences under Section 196 or 196A of the Criminal Procedure Code it is proposed so to amend the code that the District Magistrate or the Chief Presidency Magistrate may order a preliminary enquiry by a police officer not below the rank of an inspector. The importance of that is that in these two sections as they stand action cannot be taken regarding the particular offences concerned except at the instance of the Governor-General-in-Council or Local Government, but they now want to go outside that and to introduce an amendment which provides that a preliminary enquiry can be set on foot actually by an inspector of police. Now when those original sections in the Code were enacted and it was laid down that the Governor-General-in-Council, or the Local Government must, in the first instance, take action under those sections, they must have done so for very good reasons. But we find here we are actually coming down from a Governor-General-in-Council, to as low as an inspector of police. Then there is another amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code proposed. You know that if a man has been twice convicted, if he has twice offended against the law, security can be taken from him for his good behaviour for a period of two years, or, in default of his being able to provide that security, he is obliged to undergo a certain amount of surveillance from the police—that is, of notifying his residence to the police during that period. But now it is proposed in the case of any offence said to be of a seditious character that that provision shall apply to the man who has only been convicted a single time and so a man convicted of sedition, no matter how trivial that offence may be, will be called upon to find security for his good behaviour during next two years after he has come out of the gaol or must notify his residence and all his changes of residence to the police. It is proposed also under this Bill that in the case of trial for seditious offences evidence of previous conviction can be given against the accused. You all know it to be a very important principle in criminal law under general circumstances that when a man is being tried for an offence previous convictions are concealed from the Court's notice, so that the Court, whatever it may be, sitting alone or with jury or assessors, might not have any extraneous influence brought into its mind. It is also proposed in this Bill to allow evidence of what they call association—habitual and voluntary association with a person who has been convicted of seditious offence—to be brought against the accused. I want to tell you what that means by an illustration. Supposing to-morrow if I stand my trial on a charge of a seditious offence—it is not an extraordinary suggestion. I can assure you (Laughter)—it would be possible to bring as evidence against me the fact that I had habitually and voluntarily associated with Mr. Tilak in political matters. But, in their recommendations the Rowlatt Committee are very careful to say, referring to his particular matter of habitual association, that it shou'd be association of a criminal character of which evidence could be given. But this is left out of the Bill, which only says "habitual and voluntary association". That is all that I propose to say regarding the first Bill, which is for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code. The amendments that are proposed are of a dangerous character, rendering still more perilous the positions of those who are daily engaged in independent and political work in this country.

Enormity of the Second Bill.

The second Bill, the Emergency Powers Bill, is divided into four or five parts. It deals chiefly, however, with two important things, or, as described in the Rowlatt Report, two groups of powers. The first is to give power to take security from people who are engaged in political agitation, to impose upon them restrictions regarding residence or notification of change of residence, to impose upon them restrictions regarding their public work, that they shall abstain from taking part in journalism, from distributing leaflets or attending public meetings, that they shall periodically report themselves to the police. The second group of powers enables the Government to arrest people without warrant, to confine them or intern them and keep them in confinement or internment for a period of one year, which may be renewed over and over again under the same circumstances. Now, there is no time on an occasion like this to go into full details with regard to these powers, but I want to mention a few important things. Regarding that power of taking security from people and of imposing upon them all those arbitrary and extraordinary restrictions, of their not being allowed to take part in public maters and being subjected to supervision of the police. These powers can be called into use only by notification by the Governor-General-in-Council that movements are on foot which are calculated to lead to the commission of scheduled offences. Schedule offences comprise offences under various sections of the Penal Code and some of them have nothing to do with seditious crime—for instance, ordinary offences of rioting and offences of that character, which are not ordinarily connected with seditious crime. It is only necessary for the Government to be able to say that offences of that kind are being committed in certain parts of the country or, in the other event, movements are on foot which may lead to their commission. in order to bring those extraordinary powers into being. Regarding the other powers, it is true that before those powers can be brought into use the Government of India will be obliged to issue a notification to the effect that these scheduled offences, that certain crimes of violence, are actually taking place of a seditious character and therefore these powers are to come into use in certain defined areas. But what do these powers do? Take for instance, the power of internment. What is the process? First of all a man can be arrested without any notice whatever and without any communication to him of what he has been arrested for and he can be put into gaol. Then his case will be referred to what is called the investigating authority and what this investigating authority does is this. It sits in camera, is not bound by any rules of evidence, it may, if it likes, send for the person concerned to appear before it and it may tell him what the charge is that is brought against him and it may hear what he has to say, but he has no right to be present during the whole of that inquiry. Charges, evidence, police statement can be brought up before the investigating authority by the Government and can be used against him in his absence. He cannot be defended by an advocate. He must only sit there, wherever he may be, in his prison cell or in his own house or in the local police station, wherever he happens to be confined while this enquiry is going on behind his back, which perhaps is going to rob him of his liberty for an indefinite period of years to come. (Cries of "Shame!")

When all this has taken place, when the investigating authority has considered all the one-sided and untested evidence, it is difficult to believe that the unfortunate individual will have any chance of escape. I do not know whether some of you remember or heard of the very wise remark made by a famous English Judge, who is a member of the House of Lords, one of the highest Judical authorities in England and a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, when proceedings of this sort were being discussed in the House of Lords in connection with the Defence of the Realm Act. When it was represented that cases were revised in a committee of Judges, who examined all the material, this judicial authority in commenting upon the matter said that it would be difficult for a committee of angels to decide against untested evidence. So, I think, there is very little chance for these unfortunate people, who have their cases investigated in this extraordinary way by the investigating authority, very little chance, if they are innocent, of demonstrating their innocence against the terrific forces hurled, against which they are not allowed to rebut by the ordinary and most primitive rights of defence given to peoples in all civilised countries. The Rowlatt Committee report laid down two things among others. They said that this confinement or internment of people without trial must not be penal in character. That means that a man, who has been arrested and confined without trial, who has had his liberty taken away from him on the ground of public safety, without having been charged with or tried for any particular crime, that a man in those circumstances ought not to be thrown into a common gaol or penal establishment, but should be confined in a place of a non-penal character. But there is no provision in the Bill to make the confinement of such a man of a non-penal character as the Committee recommended. You know that there are hundreds of young men in various parts of the country to-day who are actually in internment, some of whom are eking out their life in prison cells, who have never been afforded a trial or a fair chance of demonstrating whether they are guilty of the offences they are supposed to have committed, but this Bill, in spite of the recommendation of the Rowlatt Commitee report that it should not go on, gives power to intern people in any sort of place. There is no saving clause. It may be a prison. It may even be a solitary cell. This clapping of people into solitary cells and keeping them for months can go on indefinitely and for ever if this Bill is made law. That is what is going to happen if this Bill becomes law. ("Shame.")

The Special Tribunals.

Then there are other provisions in the Emergency Powers Bill. These are going to be powers permanently on the Statute Book for the trial of people charged with seditious offences by Special Tribunals. The Rowlatt Committee recommended that these Special Tribunals may continue to be brought into existence under special circumstances for the trial of offences of that character, but that they should be able to inspire the public with a little more confidence. As to this, I undertake to say that the public of this country would not have any confidence in the Special Tribunals of this character, whether they are presided over by judges of the High Court, District or Government pleaders or any other minor judicial officer. But the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee regarding the constitution of the Tribunal are not properly carried out in the Bill. For instance, they laid down that the Special Tribunal must consist of three High Court judges and they say that, if the taking of three High Court judges from the High Court would interfere with the business of the High Courts, substitutes should be appointed in order that business of the High Court may be carried and they recommend that the substitutes who may be appointed are not to be members of the Tribunal and that none but ordinary permanent High Court judges are to be members of the Special Tribunal. But we find in the Bill they have gone deliberately against this provision and it is the substitute who may sit on the Special Tribunal.

Fearful Features.

Now what are those Special Tribunals going to do? They are going to try people for seditious offences. What is going to be their procedure? In the first place, it will not be a slow procedure. People, when they introduce measures of this kind to deal with seditious crime, lay great emphasis on speed, which generally means the swift execution of injustice. (Loud cheers and laughter). The execution of what they call justice is to be swift and, therefore, there are to be no commitment proceedings and no appeal in order to test whether it is justice or not. And the wretched accused has to be content, for there is no other court, no other power in the world, under this Bill which will be allowed to interfere or revise the decision. There are other fearful features of the Special Tribunal. It has no jury, no assessors, because they are not to be trusted, they are liable to come under public influence. Public influences there will be under such circumstances and people cannot help sometimes being sympathetic with a poor wretch, who has done after all what he honestly thought, not for his benefit but for the benefit of his motherland. Another extraordinary procedure to be proposed is this: If a witness has made a statement to a magistrate—mind you, not a confession, not a sworn statement but merely an ordinary verbal statement—God knows how it may have been obtained, but we know how these statements are sometimes obtained—if that witnes happens to disappear or die before the trial, the statement can be produced before the court as evidence. This unsworn, untested statement of a dead man, secured by who knows what means, may hang an accused person. ("Shame.") That the Bill is also giving power to those courts to say that if they think it necessary—and Government will do all they can to pursuade them to say it is necessary in the interests of public safety—any part of the proceedings or the whole of the proceedings should not be disclosed, it will lie in their power to say that not only any part but the whole of the proceedings must not be disclosed and the man may go to his doom for the rest of his life and that fact must remain an absolute secret from the public, from his friends and relations. Have we ever heard of such a horrible thing in the laws of any country? I challenge the Government of India or anybody to produce in any country in the world any law which can parallel or even approach this absolute monstrosity, this fearful provision for spiriting away men, for hanging them perhaps, transporting them for the rest of their lives perhaps, and without a word being known, without a single whisper being allowed to reach the outside world of what has happened (Cries of "shame"). We have heard of such things done in countries where they have no respect for personal freedom or liberty or for laws, but we have not heard of any civilised country proposing to place on a Statute Book a law of this kind. It would be, I say it deliberately, to the everlasting shame and disgrace of the Government in England if they allowed it. Lord Morley over and over again had to write to Lord Minto that, if he was going to do things of this kind his officers were proposing, he (Lord Morley) could not stand up in his place in the House of Commons and defend them. I wonder how Mr. Montagu is going to stand up in the House of Commons and defend this proposed legislation at this time of day after the struggle for liberty and self-determination, the struggle against the dragons of militarism and Prussianism, of autocracy and tyranny, how at this time of day after all that has happened is Mr. Montagu going to stand up in Parliament and defend a law of this awful character. (Loud cheers.) Resist by every means! Ladies and gentlemen, I do not want to detain you too long. I have said enough to show that we are absolutely justified in resisting by every constitutional means those proposals that they mean to introduce in the Imperial Council next week. I say "every constitutional means." I do not use the phrase "any and every means," which is used in this Bill. One provision of this Bill gives power to Local Government to give any official authority to use "any and every means" to carry out certain provisions. These provisions are notifying residence to the police, abstaining from taking part in public meetings or in journalism, etc., and any officer can be authorised to use "any and every means" to prevent any man from doing these things. What do they mean when they give a police constable power to use "any and every means" to prevent men from taking part in public life? Some people have no idea of the extraordinary obsessions which take hold of people's minds once they thrust aside the ordinary principles of justice. What do we see in the case of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, who went to Calcutta as a member of a committee to enquire into matters of this kind? Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, an ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court, a tribune of the people, when he got into the atmosphere in which we always thought only bureaucrats could exist,—it so turned his mind that he actually says in his report, he actually justifies by the use of his words the use of torture to extort confessions. That I say is the meaning of his words. So when we find that the Bill proposes to give powers under a provision phrased in such extraordinary words as that, is it not a thing to be wildly alarmed at. However, ladies and gentlemen, here are these Bills, containing these fearful and unheard-of, these monstrous, provisions. All I want to ask you is this. Let us put aside all talk of self-determination for a moment. Let us cease talking of the liberty and freedom we hoped the war had won for India. Let your liberty or freedom be a little less than that of other countries. But do not consent to be a nation of slaves! (Lour cheers). Stand for so much liberty and freedom as will save you from that! For once you accept the badge of slavery contained in the provisions of this Bill, you are foredoomed and as a nation the people of India can never attain to the full height of their natural destiny. Do not let your indignation melt away. Do not let your protests end with this meeting. Let your indignation flame from one end of the country to the other. Make up your mind you will do what you have done before. You remember how this country agitated for the release of Mrs. Besant and released she was by our lawful and constitutional agitation. (Loud cheers). You remember how Mr. Montagu had to come to India to put things in order. We must do it again, we must agitate and agitate! We must never rest until this wrong is prevented! Never mind Montague-Chelmsford reforms, let them go, but don't allow yourselves to wear the badge of helots and slaves in the world! Do not allow men and women among you to be snatched from your midst as people in France were taken into the Bastille and were never heard of again! Never cease to agitate and use every means of agitation of a constitutional character until Government have seen fit to withdraw these iniquitous proposals without allowing them to be placed on the Statute Book! (Prolonged cheers).

SIR D. E. WACHA URGES POSTPONEMENT.

BILLS "INOPPORTUNE" AND "FAR TOO COMPREHENSIVE."

We are informed that the following telegram was sent by Sir Dinshaw Wacha to his Excellency the Viceroy on the 1st instant:—

I earnestly request your Excellency to consider whether it is opportune at this particular moment to proceed with the Rowlatt Bills in Council. The country is expecting reforms and the labours of the Reform Committees are awaited eagerly all over the country. I seriously apprehend that to press legislation of the character at present would create an atmosphere of excitement which would be adverse to the reception of reform in the spirit in which they should be received. The Defence of India Act will be enforced for six months after the war which has not yet concluded. Political crime is not in evidence at present and I and my friends are anxious that nothing should happen to prevent the growth of a better spirit in the country which is already manifest. Besides the Bills are far too comprehensive not being confined in their scope to anarchical and revolutionary movements. For all these reasons I would respectfully urge th your Excellency's Government will be ple at least to adjourn consideration of t Bills until the Reform Bill comes into op tion and then if necessary take such a as the necessity of the situation may war

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

PROTESTS FROM EVERYWHERE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

Reports have been received of a number of public meetings from all parts of the country protesting against the introduction of the Rowlatt Bills in the Imperial Legislative Council.

CALCUTTA INDIAN ASSOCIATION PROTEST.

WITHDRAWAL OF BILLS URGED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The President of the Indian Association has sent the following cable to the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu:—

Indian Association protests against Sedition Bills, introduction being unnecessary, inopportune, and inconsistent with Reforms. It has aroused strong feeling in all sections. Association urges their withdrawal. (Signed) Baikunthanath Sen, President.

Also the following telegram has been sent to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—

Indian Association strongly protests against the introduction of the two Sedition Bills and urges their abandonment.

DHARWAR'S CALL.

RISE TO THE OCCASION!

DHARWAR, Feb. 3.

Under the joint auspices of the District Congress Committee and the Home Rule League, a public meeting of the citizens of Dharwar was held yesterday, Mr. G. R. Sidenur, pleader, presiding, and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

I. That this meeting of the people of Dharwar emphatically protests against the introduction of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Criminal Law Emergency Powers Bill, based on the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee, as they involve novel and dangerous principles perilous to the liberty and prosperity of His Majesty's loyal Indian subjects, and as they unnecessarily and unjustly interfere with the fundamental rights of the British Indian subjects. This meeting, therefore, urges that the two bills be at once dropped in the interests of the peace, order and good Government in India.

II. That this meeting of the citizens of Dharwar strongly urges that the non-official representatives of the people in the Legislative Council should rise to the occasion and should vote as one man against the two bills vehemently entering their protest against them, and should by no promise whatever be led away from their true path of duty.

III. That this meeting of the citizens of Dharwar earnestly calls upon the people of this district to girl up their loins to make a strong constitutional agitation against these unwarranted measures.

"RETROGRADE AND REPRESSIVE."

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on the 4th instant the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting emphatically protests against the introduction of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Criminal Emergency Powers Bill by the provisions of which it is proposed to arm the Government and its executive officers with novel and even unheard-of powers of the most dangerous description, striking at the root of the liberties of the people and involving an unwarrantable and unnecessary interference with their fundamental rights. Some of the provisions of the proposed Bills represent a departure from sound principles relating to evidence and procedure in the administration of criminal justice, which are essential for the ascertainment of the proof of guilt and for the protection and safeguarding of the innocent. This meeting is strongly of opinion that if legislation of such retrograde and repressive character is passed the effect on the public mind and the relations between the Government and the people will be most disastrous.

DADAR HOME RULERS' PROTEST.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Dadar Home Rulers' Club resolutions were passed protesting against the Rowlatt Bills.

OTHER MEETINGS.

We have received reports of protest meetings from all quarters which we are compelled to hold over owing to pressure on our space.

NEW COMRADESHIP IN FREEDOM.

MR. WILSON ON LESSONS OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 5.

President Wilson, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday night, said in part:—In the last four years something has happened that is unprecedented. Bodies of men on both sides of the sea and in all parts of the world have come to realise their comradeship in freedom. Beyond, the Rhine, across Germany, across Poland, across Russia, across Asia, there are questions unanswered and they may be for the present unanswerable. France still stands at the frontier in the presence of these threatening and unanswered questions and if she must stand alone, she must be constantly armed. She must put upon her people a constant burden of taxation. She must undergo sacrifice that may become intolerable and not only she, but other nations of the world must do likewise. They must stand armed ready for any terrible incident of injustice. The thing is not conceivable. The rulers of the world have been thinking of the relations of Government and forgetting the relations of the peoples. What they ought to have been thinking of was the fortunes of men and women and the safety of homes and the care that they should take that their people should be happy because they were safe. They now know that the only way to do it is to make it certain that whenever France or any other free people is threatened the whole world will be ready to vindicate its liberty.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S

OVATION IN FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 5.

PARIS.—President Wilson was given a brilliant reception in the Chamber of Deputies. The House was packed. The audience included Mr. Lloyd George and other delegates to the Peace Conference, who were accorded ovations.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION ON REPARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 5.

A Paris communique says:—The Inter-Allied commission on reparation met this afternoon at the Ministry of Finance and questions of procedure were discussed. Mr. Klotz was appointed chairman and Messrs. Hughes and Van Den Heuvel, vice-Chairmen.

COMMITTEE ON RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR.

PARIS, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 5.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The committee on responsibility for war met and appointed Mr. Lansing permanent president of the Committee and M. Tardieu, chairman. M Tardieu, welcoming the delegates, emphasised the importance of the committee's deliberation which entailed inquiries regarding the punishment of the guilty and the defining of how the penalties should be imposed.

CONSTITUTION FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 3.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 5.

The Chief interest in to-day's meeting of the League of Nations Commission, President Wilson presiding, was the fact that the action taken by the Conference as regards German colonies necessitates presentation as early as possible of a definite plan as to the constitution of the League. The British representatives were Lord Robert Cecil and General Smuts.

PARIS, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 5.

The Commission on the League of Nations met to-day to compare views as to the best method of procedure. There was general agreement to push on the deliberations as speedily as possible.

GREEK CLAIMS.

TO BE HEARD BY EXPERT COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 5.

A communique from Paris says that representatives of the Great Powers, after hearing M. Venizelos statement, resolved to refer, the question of Greek territorial interests to an expert committee composed of two representatives from each of the United States, British Empire France and Italy.

MURDER OF RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. noon, Feb. 6.

PARIS.—The "Petit Parisien" publishes new details of the murder of the Russian Imperial family, according to which the Grand-Duchesses were violated under the eyes of their own parents before being killed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS REASSEMBLES.

LABOURITES OCCUPY FRONT OPPOSITION BENCH.

MR. LOWTHER REELECTED SPEAKER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 5.

The House of Commons re-assembled this afternoon. The House was crowded in every part. Sir Donald McLean, newly elected chairman of the remnant of the Asquithian party, Mr. Adamson, Parliamentary Chairman of the Labour Party, Messrs. Clynes, Hodge and Will Croiks were among those on the front opposition bench. Behind them were the Asquithian Liberals and the Labour Party.

Opposition benches below the gangway were filled by an overflow of Unionists from Ministerial benches. The only member of the War Cabinet on the Treasury Bench was Mr. Bonar Law, with whom sat the Food Controller, the Minister of Education and a number of whips.

Mr. Lowther was reelected Speaker and all parties congratulated him. He said he was prepared to remain for a year and perhaps two years. (Cheers). He desired to be there when the signing of the peace was announced from the Treasury Bench. (Loud Cheers). The House then adjourned.

INDEPENDENT LIBERALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 5.

A meeting of twenty-three Independent Liberal Members of Parliament elected Sir Donald MacLean chairman, after a heated debate in which there was much criticism of "leaders who refused to lead." Some speakers questioned Mr. Asquith's right to nominate Party Whip.

ENLISTMENTS IN AIR FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. noon, Feb. 6.

The Air Ministry is inviting demoblised airmen to re-enlist under the bounds conditions laid down for the army of occupation. They will be posted in substantive ranks they held on demobilisation.

EXPLOITATION OF ALASKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 5.

WASHINGTON.—At a conference between members of the Senate and House of Representatives agreement was reached upon the Bill for opening fifty million acres of oil gas and coal lands in the western states of Alaska.

BRITISH FOOD MISSIONS.

LEAVE FOR WARSAW TRIESTE AND BUCHAREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Feb. 5.

A communiqué from Paris dated 4th February says, three British food missions under the auspices of the supreme council to supply relief have left for Warsaw, Trieste and Bucharest.

GERMAN CONSTITUTE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SPARTACIST MOVEMENT TO WRECK IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN,—Feb. 2.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 5.

It is persistently reported that the Spartacists and Left Independents are planning forcibly to protest against the meeting of the Constituent Assembly both in Berlin and Weimar. The movement is likely to be dangerous, as it will be supported by Soldiers' Councils.

Government has reinforced troops in Berlin and has manned armoured-cars, which will stand in perpetual readiness before the Reichstag. Soldiers' Councils at Weimar, Eisenach and Erfurt and other large towns have intimated that they will oppose Government troops if they are sent there.

EX-CROWN PRINCE.

SEEKS DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. noon, Feb. 6.

ZURICH.—According to the "Muenchener Zeitung's" Berlin correspondent, the ex-Crown Prince has requested the ex-Crown lawyers to institute proceedings for a dissolution of his marriage.

OFFICIAL BRITISH PAINTER AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 3.
Recd. noon, Feb. 6.

Sir William Orpen, official painter for British Government, at the Peace Conference, began his studies to-day.

LONDON STRIKES.

SITUATION GROWS WORSE.

AMAZING SCENES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. noon, Feb. 6.

The strike situation in London has grown worse. Motormen of the District Railway are coming out to-day. There were amazing scenes in London last night the main arteries leading to the suburbs being crowded with people walking homewards from the city.

Theatres and restaurants in West End were half empty. Public indignation at the action of motormen is shared by Trade Unionists generally. The big Unions are warning members against the folly of unauthorised strikes.

It is understood that Government is determined to maintain the policy of non-interference in such movements. A campaign is afoot for convening a representative Trade Union Conference to deal with the whole trouble on national lines.

Signs are increasing of the collapse of the Glasgow strike and a general resumption is expected on Wednesday. The situation in Belfast remains unchanged.

ELECTRICAL TRADES UNION'S THREAT.

DEMAND GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE IN CLYDE DISPUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. noon, Feb. 6.

At a meeting of the Electrical Trades Union in London, it was decided to strike on Thursday, unless Government acceded to their demand to intervene in the existing disputes on the Clyde, in Belfast and elsewhere, with a view to the establishment of a national forty-hour week. Men's representatives declare that this will mean complete paralyzation of electric lighting in London.

RAILWAY CLERKS TO STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. noon, Feb. 6.

The Secretary of the Railway Clerks Association stated that the association had decided to strike to-morrow evening, if the dispute had, by that time, not been satisfactorily settled.

SITUATION IN GLASGOW IMPROVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. noon, Feb. 6.

The strike situation in Glasgow continues to improve. Sixty per cent. of strikers at Cathcart works and a number at Linthouse shipyard have resumed work. Govan and Whiteinch, ship-wrights, are resuming to morrow, if protection is afforded.

UNOFFICAL STRIKES DISAPPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. noon, Feb. 6.

The Executive of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has issued a statement disapproving of the present unofficial strikes, urging members to resume work immediately and thus enable responsible Trade Union Executives to enter into negotiations with employers. The Executive further states that a firm stand must be taken against the unofficial strike movement.

LONDON ELECTRICAL UNIOS.

THREAT TO STOP POWER STATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Feb. 5.

The Ministry of Labour has received two resolutions passed at the unofficial conferences of the London Engineering Electrical Unions, demanding that the Government intervene on the Clyde and in Belfast and London, with a view to introducing legislation to secure a national forty hour week with the object of absorbing unemployment. The resolutions included the statement that if the Government refuses, general cessation will occur on February 5th, and in case of the electrical union it is intended to stop the power stations in London. Agreements already exist between the Unions and the employers fixing a forty-seven hours week and the executives of the unions concur in the Government's view that circumstances do not justify Government intervention.

LONDON RAILWAY CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

GOVERNMENT PREPARED TO RECOGNISE IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Feb. 5.

At a meeting, this afternoon, between the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister of Labour and the representatives of the Railway Clerks' Association an agreement was reached in which the Government accord full recognition, provided that the association make arrangements ensuring autonomy of the supervising grades within the association, which the Government consider necessary for the preservation of discipline and public safety.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

M. BRANTING ELECTED PRESIDENT.

DEMAND FOR INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CHARTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERN, Feb. 3.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Feb. 5.

The International Socialist Conference opened here this afternoon. Twenty-one countdies were represented by eighty delegates and others are expected Switzerland and Belgium are not represented. Mr. Henderson, opening the proceedings, explained that the conference had been convoked according to the desire of political and Labour Trades Union organisations in order to bring the fullest measure of working class influence to bear on world peace problems.

M. Branting was elected President. M. Branting emphasised that attempts to rally the internationale against war in 1914 failed because the rulers of the Central Powers succeeded in making their people believe that it was a question of defence of the Fatherland. M. Branting declared that the Conference had been called to give President Wilson support of the workers. If the Conference only succeeded in incorporating an international Labour Charter in the League on Nations Treaty it would be justified.

M. Branting declared that Socialism must be realised by ordered collective production and not by terrorism by minorities.

ENQUIRY INTO RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Feb. 5.

BERNE.—A feature of the Socialist Conference up to the present is the decision to enquire into the responsibility for war. The French delegates, M. Mistral Renaudel and M. Thomas, quoted many well-known facts showing that Germany was wholly responsible and sarcastically referred to the part played by the German Majority Socialists. The German delegate Wels alleged that Russia was responsible. Wels dwelt on the terrible effects of the blockade and promised that the old regime in Germany would never be restored.

CONFLICT BETWEEN CZECHS AND POLES.

ALLIED POWERS' DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 5.

A communique from Paris says:—Representatives of the Five Great Powers, referring to the conflict between the Czechs and the Poles in Teschen, in consequence of which the mining District of Ostrawa and Karwin and the Railway from Operberg to Teschen and Jablungkau are occupied by the Czechs, make the following declaration:—

We remind the nationalities submitting territorial questions to the Peace Conference that they must not occupy territory which they claim pending the Conference's decision, that part of the rail line northward of Teschen and mining regions will remain in the Czechs' occupation, while the southern section of the line including the town of Teschen to Jablungkau will be entrusted to the Poles.

COMMISSION TO BE SENT.

Representatives of Great Powers consider it necessary to send a commission of control to avert conflicts in Teschen region and to conduct an enquiry upon which the conference will base its decision regarding Czech and Pole frontiers in this zone. The Czechs are required to carry out their representatives' promise to place at the disposition of the Poles all available war material and grant them facilities for transit of arms and ammunition. The Allied Commission will supervise the output of the mines in Karwin and Ostrawa district, securing to the Poles an equal share. The local administration will continue its functions and political elections and conscription will be suspended in the principality of Teschen, pending the Peace Conference's decision.

BREACHES OF LAWS OF WAR.

SITTING OF COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 5.

PARIS.—There was a full attendance of representatives of Great Powers, together with representatives of Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, Greece and Poland at to-day's meeting of the Commission on breaches of laws of war. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Lansing, after he had accepted the presidency, three sub-committees were appointed one to investigate facts and the other two questions of law.

GERMAN ARMISTICE COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. noon, Feb. 6.

AMSTERDAM.—According to a Berlin message, General Baron von Hammerstein has been appointed President of the German Armistice Commission at Spa in succession to General Winterfeldy.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

FURTHER RELAXATION OF OFFICIAL CONTROL URGED.

URGENT NEED FOR MORE FUNDS.

The General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund sends the following report for the fortnight ended 31st January 1919:—

District Committees for all the affected areas have now been formed and are in touch with the Executive Committee of this Fund.

GRAIN.

The demand for this is steadily increasing and Bajri, Juwari and Maize are in most demand. The recent communiqué of the Government of India cancelling provincial control on exports of these has not proved effective so far, as no news of despatch of some of these varieties (for which priority certificates had been secured from the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, about the 20th January) has yet been received. Export of rice from Bombay is feasible with least delay, but export of wheat from the Punjab still continues to be difficult, slow and uncertain. The wheat supply is further complicated by the inexplicable action of some of the Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab in seizing wheat meant for this Presidency at the rate of Rs. 5 per maund in spite of the ruling rates in the Punjab being Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per maund. This action of the Punjab authorities has made merchants buying wheat in the Punjab nervous and slow in their operations, all conducing to delay in the supply to the affected areas. A second supply to the affected areas. A second reduction of Rs. 10 per ton in the rate of sea-freight on rice from Rangoon to Bombay is announced. This brings down the rate to Rs. 30 per ton. In view of the early relaxation of control on ships all round and the quieter feeling already in commercial quotations of freights, it now appears that the Government has resolved to announce their reductions bit by bit and not at one stroke as might have been considered to be due to India in her hour of want. This policy has its drawbacks, the most serious one being merchants' reluctance to handle normal quantities for fear of drop in freights before the disposal of the stock could be effected. The difference in rates of freights is still Rs. 21 above the highest of the normal rate amounting to Re. 1-8 per bag.

FODDER.

The movement of this has been fairly satisfactory, thanks to the prompt supply of waggons by railways concerned for fodder carriage. The Government of Bombay say that "everything that is possible is being done by the Railways concerned to get off the grass to destinations, the Famine Relief Fund fodder being treated on the same footing as the Government grass. I am to add that the Government of India have been requested to issue instructions to all the Railway Administrations concerned that consignments of fodder made on behalf of the Famine Relief Fund should be given first priority in the matter of waggon accommodation." A considerably larger quantity would have been moved, but for rain in the Central Provinces during the latter part of January, which stopped movements of fodder there for nearly a week. Purchase of fodder becomes a more difficult question as time goes on. The restricted area between Palgarh and Surat and on the Tapty Valley Railway is under the strict control of the Special Officer, Fodder Operations, Bombay, and his estimates of the outturn of grass from that area continue to be pessimistic. The result of this is that besides this Committee being unable to remove large quantities from here many charitable societies and Native States that have bought from merchants in this area are unable to get at their purchases, and sometimes large amounts of money are thus blocked up. This Committee buy grass after getting the Controller's permission to move the same, and hence have had no such difficulty but their operations continue to be restricted.

Efforts are being made to import grass from long distances outside the presidency, but in many cases the cost becomes prohibitive. The only remedy of this situation is release of all stocks of fodder held by the Military Department for export purposes. This was suggested to the Government of Bombay in——last and the following reply has been received: "The requisite action in the direction suggested by you has already been taken by this Government, and that large stocks of army grass have already been released in their favour. It is hoped that when the Army Department are in a better position to form an estimate of their own requirements, they will find that they can safely release further stocks without unduly depleting their own resources." In the absence of any figures of stocks held by the Military it is difficult to suggest any definite policy to the Government but the popular impression and such information as grass contractors are able to give would indicate as if the release of Military grass alone would meet the situation. As stocks of fodder in Mesopotamia, etc., most have been laid till 10th November, 1918 under the impression of the continuance of hostilities for the whole of the current year it is not incorrect to infer that the bulk of the Military stocks of fodder can well be released now for the requirements of the affected areas in this Presidency.

CLOTHING.

Next to grass this is in most demand and from almost every part of the affected areas. Some of these report the condition of women as most pitiable and everywhere naturally the cold wheather makes clothing a sure necessity. The Commissioner, C.D., has indicated a considerable sum as necessary for clothing for people on relief works in East Khandesh.

As steady movements of grass and grain necessitate investments of large sums of money which take between two to six weeks to return in the shape of sale proceeds from the districts, it is necessary to apply to the generous public to extend their help, to this fund.

The following figures show the urgent necessity of more funds being made available to this Fund to continue their work unabated:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total Contributions to this Fund	4,24,608	6	5
Total of cash grants voted	1,64,800	0	0
Total quantity of grass moved exceeds Lbs. 78 lakhs costing	1,70,000	0	0
Total quantity of grain bought exceeds 30,000 Mds. costing	1,00,000	0	0
Total Rs.	4,34,800	0	0

Subscriptions are solicited at 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, to the Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer or at the Bank of Bombay for credit to the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund.

LATEST CABLES.

RECOGNITION OF RAILWAY CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

MENACE OF GENERAL STRIKE REMOVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. midnight Feb. 5.

The recognition of the Railway Clerks' Association has removed the menace of the general railway strike. The announcement of agreement was received with enthusiastic demonstration by the clerks in London last night, when the secretary described it as the finest agreement ever made enabling all stationmasters and superior officials to join the Association. He paid a tribute to the goodwill of Sir Albert Stanley and Mr. Horne. The delay in settlement was not the fault of these ministers but due to the desire of the Association not to do anything to imperil public safety. The Association had always maintained the majority rule in its affairs and he was confident that the members would reprobate any unauthorised action.

The situation in London last night was that six tubes and the District Railway and one suburban tramway service stopped. One tube and the Metropolitan Railway, two overhead electric railways and all county council tramways were working.

PEACE AND REPARATION.

THREE SUB-COMMITTEES TO BE ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. midnight Feb. 5.

A communiqué from Paris dated the 4th says the meeting of inter-Allied Committee on reparation decided to establish three sub-committees for consideration of the following questions, the valuation of damages, study of financial capacity of enemy states and the means of payment and reparation, measures of control and guarantees.

Two Czecho-Slovak representatives have been added to the commissin.

GERMAN CABINET MEETING AT WEIMAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 5.
Recd. midnight, Feb. 5.

A telegram from Weimar dated the 3rd says the members of the German Government have arrived in Weimar and held a Cabinet meeting.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

VANDERVELDE RESIGNS PRESIDENCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. midnight, Feb. 5.

A telegram from Brussels dated the 3rd says Vandervelde has written a letter resigning the Presidency of the International Socialist Bureau owing to the irrevocable decision of the Belgian labour party not to participate in the Berne Conference. While regretting that the Belgian Labour Party is not sharing in the construction of the new internationale he says, the resentment caused by four years of suffering was irresistible.

UNCERTAIN PORTUGUESE NEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. midnight, Feb. 5.

Portuguese news via Vigo and Madrid has hitherto dwelt on Royalist successes.

Now a Vigo telegram via Madrid says Counts Azavedo, Royalist Minister of Commerce has arrived at Vigo from Oporto en route for Madrid and several Royalist personages including the Mayor of Oporto have also reached Vigo. All are most reticent regarding position of the Royalist troops, but state that Oporto fishingboats remain in harbour for fear of meeting Republican warships at sea.

MRS. BESANT IN HYDERABAD.

RELATION OF CONGRESS AND H. R. LEAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Feb. 4.

Mrs. Besant presided over the Theosophical Conference yesterday morning.

At an informal meeting of the members of the Home Rule League she explained the merits of a separate deputation of the League to England.

In the afternoon she visited the girls' schools. In the evening she performed the unveiling ceremony of the portraits of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. B. G. Tilak. In a brief eloquent speech, she compared with each other the virtues of the living and the dead. She depicted Sir Pherozeshah as a master of details, and a shrewd politician who measured his opponents and adopted the line of least resistance, and characterised Mr. Tilak as forward in devotion, a martyr and a prophet of the future.

Mrs. Besant was then presented with a silver box and pen by the students of the National College.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

In the evening Mrs. Besant delivered a lecture on "The position of Home Rule League in Indian Politics", in the course of which, she explained the reasons which inspired the founding of the League and said that while it popularised the Congress-League Scheme, it was intended to remain an independent organ concentrating attention on its own principles and, therefore, not being bound to accept every resolution passed by the Congress. Neither of the two should give up its independence. She recounted the history of the Home Rule League's deputation and its return, because of the supposed dangerous personality of Mr. Tilak. Now that the Congress deputation was bound for England, she said, the League's deputation should supplement its work in the agitation and propaganda and both the deputations should work in harmony and co-operation.

Mrs. Besant will deliver a lecture on "Theosophy" this morning and another on "National Education" at this evening and leave at midnight for Shikarpur.

MORAL TRAINING IN COLLEGES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Government Resolution on the Report of the Director of Public Instruction on the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency, during the year 1917-18, published in your valued paper on the 30th ultimo, it is stated that "the Governor-in-Council is pleased to observe the favourable reports on the discipline of pupils in those schools in which the 'Scout' and other similar systems have been introduced, the extension of the scout system into fresh schools is now under the consideration of Government." No further reference is made on the subject of moral training in schools and colleges.

In the "Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms" by the Secretary of State, Mr. Edwin S. Montagu, and the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, dated April 22, 1918, para 183 contains the following observations:—

"The failure of the Indian educational system to train the character has often been criticized, and with justice. In our desire, while imparting actual instruction, not to force the mind of India into an alien mould or to interfere with religious convictions, we have undoubtedly made education too purely a matter of the intellect, and, at any rate in the beginning, we failed to foresee how substantially the mental training that our schools and colleges afforded must come in time to modify the pupils' conceptions of life. Attempts towards direct moral training were always impeded by the desirability of avoiding the difficult and delicate domain of religius belief. But one of the most pressing needs of India is to foster more widely in the schools and colleges those ideas of duty and discipline, of common responsibilities and civic obligation, on which a healthy political life depends. Much effort is already being made in this direction, and there are notable and welcome signs of the growth among educated Indians of the conviction that the possession of education does not merely offer the individual opportunities of advancement, but should confer on him also the ability and the obligation to serve his country."

Even though the Government Resolution is on educational progress in 1917-18, the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to refer to matters taken in hand are in view in the near future. It was therefore expected that some light would be thrown on the subject specifically mentioned by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, and the suggestions made therein. It would be really interesting and is quite desirable to know what measures have been adopted by the several colleges affiliated to the Bombay University—Government, aided and private as well as by the secondary schools in the Presidency, with the results so far achieved, or if no steps have yet been taken, what means are to be adopted by the same to carry out the wishes of the two highest authorities as regards "one of the most pressing needs of India to foster more widely in the schools and colleges those ideas of duty and discipline of common responsibilities and civic obligation, on which a healthy political life depends." It is evident that the public should not be left any longer in the dark concerning the views of the Department and the Government as regards this most urgent and pressing problem.—Yours, etc.

Surat, Feb. 2. C. T. M.

FREE! FREE!!

A most, beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1919 is sent on receipt of an one-anna stamp but a Calendar without picture is sent free on application.

RAJVAIS SHI RAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
(A) 152 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

KANARA AND FAMINE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The ways of Government are indeed unfathomable. They are not yet prepared to declare famine in Kanara. While Government sit thinking, the situation is growing more and more acute. Agriculture has failed and agriculture was the mainstay of the population more than in any other district of the Presidency. The pressure on land is the highest. I worked into some statistics and find that the population supported by agriculture alone on each mile of cultivable area in Kanara, is 487 persons, while the same average for the presidency is 197, and in none of the districts where famine has been declared does it exceed 300; when, therefore, the land itself has failed, how is this population to maintain itself? The tagavi advances too seem to be very meagre. The Hon. Mr. Belvi asked for figures for each district, but Government could give only divisional figures. An estimate of what little Kanara gets, can be formed from the fact that while the Northern Division gets 25 lakhs, and the Central 21 lakhs, the Southern gets only 4 lakhs. Is this a satisfactory state of things? Is the most backward and the least vocal district in the presidency, thus to be neglected by Government?

The greatest distress seems to be in Haliyal taluka. The rice purchaseable there per rupee is three seers, while at Kharwar it is four seers. Land-owners there have formed themselves into a Committee and have applied to Government for large remissions of assessment. We earnestly request the District Deputy Collector and the District Collector on their behalf to be large-hearted towards those land-owners who can scarcely recover their rents. Every Government Gazette speaks of the insufficiency of fodder in this taluka. We do not know how many cattle are dying every day. And all this, in the face of the large forest reserves of fodder. These should be instantly made available to the public. This taluka should be kept under a more competent mamlatdar. The incompetence of the present mamlatdar, to deal with the acute situations, while at Ankola, had come to the notice of the Collectorfi and this same mamlatdar had been transferred from Yellapur to Haliyal on, what the Government Gazette of 21st November last calls, "public grounds."

In short every Mamlatdar should work with the greatest energy, or if their other occupations distract their attention, special officers should be appointed. We hope Mr. Lawrence the Assistant Collector, whose work in connection with war-loan has come for special praise in the last Land-Revenue Administration Report, will display the same zeal and energy now in connection with famine. Large remissions and suspensions should be granted in each taluka. We understand that in the Karwar taluka, a mere suspension of only 8,000 out of 1,10,000, and in the Kumta taluka, a mere suspension of only 6,000 out of 1,21,000, have been recommended. These are but flea-bites. That is not one-hundredth of what is due both in remissions and suspensions. Relief-works should be opened everywhere, instantly, without waiting till people actually begin to die. The supply of rice is very short. The Madras presidency and Mysore which used to supply rice to Kanara, have put an embargo on exportation. This should be got removed. The embargo on the importation of Goa Salt should also be removed, and people should not be left at the mercy of Sanicutta salt-owners. Above all, measures should be taken immediately, and reports of what Government is doing should appear from time to time in the local papers. In no case should the distress of the people be trifled with. The greatest duty of a Government is to contrive that its people live and not die. It is by this test that in the long run, in the judgment of history, Governments will be judged.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. W.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read in your columns the request of Bombay prominent people to the public for Relief Fund and in my humble opinion great hurculean efforts are essential to mobilise amounts for Relief Fund, which is without doubt a great national necessity. I really wonder, why the enormous amounts reserved by the Marwari and Bania merchants under the special accounts of Dharmadaya, should not be offered by them for lessening the National calamity and hand over the amounts for the cause of Relief Fund. My information as a merchant has convinced me that several large amounts are—generally lying with great Marwari merchants. It is now high time for the leaders of the Indian public to approach the merchant class and request them to hand over the amounts of Dharmadaya to alleviate the national calamity.—Yours, etc.,

Y. S. THACKERAY.

Poona, Feb 3.

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS BY THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The Municipal Commissioner writes to us:—

"There appears to be some misunderstanding about the date fixed for the election of Councillors for the Municipal Corporation by the Justices of the Peace. Monday, the 10th February, 1919, is the day fixed for the election, i.e., the last day for receiving nomination papers. If, on that day the number of candidates exceeds the number of Councillors to be elected by the Justices of the Peace, viz., 16, the election will be a contested election and a poll will be taken on Monday, the 17th February, 1919, for electing 16 Councillors, when votes will be received from the Justices of the Peace at a meeting of the Justices, which will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall.".

The Reforms Committees have returned and resumed sitting at Delhi.

"DUFFAIRS" OF KATHIAWAR

BIG GANG OF OUTLAWS ROUNDED UP.

(From a Correspondent.)

Kathiawar is a non-regulated province. That which is not possible elsewhere is possible. For years, poor and defenceless villagers are tormented by lawless and organised gangs of criminals known as "Duffairs." These black hoards swoop down upon the plains of Kathiawar from Sindh and Cutch. They move about on camels and horses obtained by robbery, and carry loaded firearms with them. Formerly they used to come and go away with their "Loot," but when they saw that there was no serious and determined attempt made by the Agency and the State to disarm them, and to put them out of the harm's way they made this province their safe and inviolable haven ,and they expanded their programme of depredations. They slaughtered cows and scared bulls before the very eyes of the villagers and their officials to strike terror in their minds and in their tale of terrorism can be counted the diabolical outrages to which women were subjected. In fact every village had its own tale of woes, and sorrows to tell. The periodical nuisance became a standing scandal. Recently they committed dacoity in Jamnagar limits and killed a cow. The Superintendent of Jamnagar Police was out to capture them and when they were asked to surrender, they challenged the Superintendent, and began to fire at him. Mr. Dave offered them a fight and shot down some members of the gang and the rest of them fled away. As they went far away on their own swift horses and camels, Mr. Dave sought the assistance of Mr. Ghatghe, the Police Subah of Amreli, as the latter had on various occasions captured notorious outlaws, and as his name was a terror to the law-breakers.

PURSUIT OVER 150 MILES.

Mr. Dave had to go away to Rajkot under some urgent call and so he left the affairs and the command with Mr. Ghatghe, who traced them at a distance of 60 miles on the Sanna hills and at midnight he challanged them to deliver over the Jamnagar dacoits. They offered armed resistance, but when they were told that Mr. Ghatghe was leading the party, the headman of the gang came forward and produced three dacoits before him which were then handed over to Jamnagar. The rest of the dacoits in the gang again fled away and they had to be followed up. In this second pursuit, Mr. Dave joined the Subah. After three days' hot pursuit for over 150 miles the dacoits were found on the Salemal hills and had taken a secure position there. Before day-break they were surrounded, but taking shelter behind their women and children and under cover of their firing guns they took to their horses and camels and again fled. These two officers then divided the "Kafla" into two by skilfully riding across them, and finding that the further resistance would not save them, both the separated gangs lay down their arms and surrendered to Mr. Ghatghe. They were then deprived of their firearms, camels, horses, donkeys, and milch cattle and 200 and odd of these Badmashes were marched off to Amreli and Jamnagar jails. The State have expressed their appreciation of the services of Messrs. Ghatge and Dave and the hardworking cultivator is now the master of his own produce, and a traveller now can come and go freely without being molested, and village life is thus made the better and brighter.

UNCERTAIN FATE OF PALI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Seeing that you spare some space in your well-known paper, for this subject, I take opportunity to request you to publish the following few lines on the same point.

It is wonderful that in this age of progress, development and reforms, some men are thinking of taking a retrogressive turn in the case of Pali and Buddhist Literature.

Some years before, to introduce Pali and Buddhist Litterature in the University curriculum was considered to be a step forward in the uphold of Indian culture. Now I do not know what black devil is prompting some minds—just as Mara used to come to Buddha—so that they do not really realize what they are going to effect.

It is really pity that a man like Dr. Gune should think of checking progress of Pali, as he intends to bring forward his proposition for dropping Pali from the studies of Matriculation Examination. If this be done, what hope is there of its being studied in the higher classes! I must say that I like Sanskrit most and I hate the idea of defending Pali on the mere grounds of conveniences of students. If some . . . . few students are deprived of getting through, by means of Pali, I am sure that many of them would take up some other second language and would very well manage to face the examination. There are more grave points than these on which the study of Pali is to be supported and encouraged.

My point is, that Buddhist or Pali Literature is the immediate and next stage after the period of Mahabharata, and this literature is of equal importance with 'Geeta literature' from a historical point of view.

If Dr. Gune is anxious of guarding the interest of Sanskrit—(as all others would wish), by killing Pali—one near sister of Sanskrit—both by 'mind and body', why not then, first get the system of Indian education changed? All other second languages that are studied in minority, are in no way less injurious to the interest of Sanskrit.

It is yet a mere beginning, profound scholars are yet to be born, and they have to do their work. But what hope is there for all this if Pali is to be dropped from the Matriculation Examination? I am aware, that no sane man will recommend Pali for general study in Schools and Colleges. But from historical standpoint, Buddhist and Pali literature and culture counts much in Indian civilization.

Let us see a little while to the futile arguments put forth in the difficulties of studying Pali. It is said that without fair knowledge of Sanskrit Pali is equally difficult. Then, none of the European Lanugages is so easy of access without sufficient acquaintance with Greek and Latin. But no such difficulty is raised up till now. It is my honest opinion that Pali can be very well studied without Sanskrit, but longer period is necessary in order to achieve success. No doubt, a student of Sanskrit shall have a greater portion of advantage on his side.

Next it is a very strange argument to say that there are no facilities, no books, no help and such many other points. It is no fault of the language that it should be so killed for the inevitable state of things in the introduction of any new subject in the curriculum of the studies in any University. It is just the same thing to demolish a historical and isolated temple of God for want of metalled road leading to it.

It is my sincere request to Dr. Gune, not to bring forward his proposition if he at all intends to do so.

Again it is my earnest appeal to men like Rev. R. Zimmermann, and Professor R. G. Bhadkamkar to speak at this critical juncture, otherwise silence may perhaps be fatal to the cause of Pali.—Yours, etc.,

'A STUDENT OF PALI.'

"MADRAS MAIL" DEFAMATION CASE.

LEAVE FOR WITHDRAWAL REFUSED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

In the matter of a suit by Mr. Nageswara Iyer against the "Madras Mail" transferred to the file of the Madras High Court from that of the District Munsiff's Court of Vellore, two applications were made before his Lordship Justice Coutts-Trotter. The vakil for the plaintiff intimated the Court that the suit had been withdrawn and no leave to withdraw the case was necessary unless he asked for permission to bring in a fresh suit.

His Lordship said he was not going to allow the case to be withdrawn without seeing the plaintiff. If he were not in the Court next Monday, his Lordship would have him up for contempt of Court for going on with the case in the mofussil court after he himself had obtained an adjournment in this Court.

An application was made by Mr. Chamier on behalf of the "Madras Mail" for leave to file his written statement in the case. His Lordship directed the order of the District Munsiff of Vellore, declaring defendant *ex parte*, be set aside and adjourned consideration of both the applications made today till Monday next.

GOVERNMENT NOMINEES AND CORPORATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The results of the Municipal Election have been published already, and time has now come, when the Government has to nominate its "16" on the Corporation. In the absence of an extended franchise, it is but natural that many people are dissatisfied, and have determined to approach the Government, with a request to nominate certain persons recommended by them. I learn that the Brahman Hitawardhini Sabha is going to send in such an application. I hope, they will not forget to mention the claims of Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, M. S. Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College. He is well-known as a surgeon of great abilities, and as a man of independent views, and his nomination on the Corporation, would give satisfaction to all, and would certainly prove useful for the sanitary improvement of the city.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE INTERESTED IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS."

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly spare some space for the following in your esteemed paper and oblige?

It is only a few days that I have come here but what struck me most was the abnormal number of young men with spectacles on. Moreover, one would find that this phenomenon is not only confined to the male section of the community, but many young ladies also would be found to be among the victims. On enquiries it transpires that the majority are suffering from shortsightedness and a few may be wearing for fashion's sake. If the former is really the case its reflects a very serious state of affairs and calls for a sifting enquiry, at the hands of the authorities. That a number of young men and women should be suffering from shortsight at a very tender age, rather proves that there must be something rotten in the State of Denmark. It is limited in some quarters that this is mostly—due to the introduction of electric lights. Will our City Fathers rise to the occasion and enquire into the matter? At least much of the future mischief may be averted by timely action.—Yours, etc.,

AN OUTSIDER.

Dadar, Feb. 3.

CONSERVATION OF FOOD GRAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a time of scarcity and high prices of food-grains like the present, when starvation is a daily occurrence, the use and abuse of God's bounties must of necessity be forced upon the consideration of men. The heart-rending destitution prevailing throughout Gujarat and Kathiawar have prompted the authorities in Cambay and Kadi to prohibit caste-dinners which will be increasingly in evidence in these days when the Hindus solemnise marriages.

The student of English History knows how during the great famine of 1847 in Ireland, the Queen commanded that "no description of flour, except seconds, shall be used for any purpose in her Majesty's household; and that the daily allowance of bread shall be restricted to one pound for every person dieted in the palace." Concurrently, a manifesto appeared in the "Times" in June 1847, signed by some of the nobility, declaring their intention to economise the use of food as much as possible; the National Temperance Society placarded the metropolis, calling attention to the dearness of bread, and the spoliation of grain, in the manufacture of strong drinks, and finally, many ministers of the Gospel preached to their congregations upon the duty of self-denial under the prevailing calamity. The history of the great famine of 1847 showed beyond all question how the Crown, the peers and the commons of England vied with one another in assuaging the sufferings of the people of Ireland by being unto themselves a government.

In the time of Oliver Cromwell, an Act or Order was passed, restricting all people, on account of scarcity of food, to two meals per day. The intention of such an act, however good, might be easily evaded—since people with little conscientiousness, and keen digestion, might consume as much in their two meals as they would otherwise have done in three or even four!

In the year 1800, the scarcity of food in England was even greater than it was in Ireland in 1847, but then both rice and wheat were in unusual abundance in America, and the difficulty was met by Government offering a bounty for imported corn, by prohibiting all distillation from grain, etc. Now, if ever, is the necessity of stopping all conversion of grain into innutritious and intoxicating beverages and all caste-dinners which involve wasteful consumption of food that would otherwise prove a salvation of perishing thousands. Given the spirit of forbearance, it would appear that—

"The clouds we so much dread
Are big with mercy, and shall break
With blessings o'er our head."

Yours, etc.,

KESHAVLAL L. OZA.

Bahauddin College,
Junagad, Feb. 4.

G. I. P. RAILWAY SUBURBAN SERVICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me a little space in your esteemed paper?

Everybody knows that G. I. P. Railway suburban local service is insufficient for the traffic. Again the authorities of G. I. P. Railway arrange the time-table without consulting the public. So mistakes often come out of such misarrangement.

Between 9-30 to 10 in the morning, three trains run from Kurla to Bombay; the first leaves Kurla at 9-38, the second at 9-50 and the third and the last starts from Kurla at 9-58. Now it so happens that the second train leaving Kurla at 9-50, is always late by four or five minutes in the least and no sooner the second train leaves Kurla than the third which is Kurla local leaves Kurla at 9-58.

So we, the students attending Dadar schools, are obliged to go by 9-58 as there is no train after this till 10-59 a.m. Almost all the schools of Dadar commence their studies at 11 a.m. The number of students attending Dadar schools, is not less than 150 and all these students are put inconvenience and are required to stand at the doors of their respective schools, passing their time idly.

I request the Railway authorities through the medium of your paper to postpone the last train (of 9-58) till 10-30 a.m. or to add another train. I also request indirectly the Kurla Residents' Association which appears now-a-days in your paper to look into this matter and do good to a good number of students residing at Kurla.

I hope that this letter will draw the attention of the Railway authorities and immediate steps will be taken to amend the mistake in the time-table.—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT.

INDIAN STATES AND FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Montagu-Chelmsford Report does not seem to have evoked the gratitude of the subjects of the Native States whose relations are closely interwoven with those of their brethren in British India. No doubt criticism has emanated from two or three eminent Indians belonging to the Native States who have given expression to their thoughts in the issues of the "Servants of India" and the "Hindustan Review." They are distinctly of opinion that the authors of the Report have totally ignored the subjects of the Native States and have not endeavoured to obliterate the various disabilities under which their fellow-brethern labour. I cannot but admit that the authors of the Report are actuated by a genuine desire to promote the interests of India and their measures relating to the constitution of the Native States as adumbrated in Chapter X are conceived in a liberal spirit. The distinct services rendered by the Native States to the cause of righteousness for which Britain and her Allies had unsheathed their weapons have found liberal expression in the views propounded by Mr. Lloyd George and other Cabinet Ministers on Indian affairs and the proposals of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford make a statesmanlike attempt to strengthen the bonds that knit together the two separate elements as a manifestation of their desire to amply reward their services. But at the same time it is a matter of keen regret that the authors of the Report should not have evinced any interest in ameliorating the lot of those residing within the orbit of the Native States who are on the lowest rung in the ladder of civilization. They close their chapter on Native States by merely indulging in a pious hope that "the processes at work in British India cannot leave the States untouched and must in time affect even those whose ideas and institutions are of the most conservative and feudal character' and disclaim any "desire to accelerate growth by artificial means." I pray to the Omniscient Providence that the hope may fructify in the near future. As a soul born in the Native States I would be wanting in duty to my brethren among whom my lot is cast if I failed to grasp this opportunity to enumerate their various disabilities which the authors of the Report have failed to eradicate. So far as the Franchise Committee is concerned I can make only a few suggestions which touch but a fringe of the vast problem with which enlightened Indians in the Native States are confronted. Indians in the Native States should not be debarred from participating in any election either in the sphere of local self-government bodies or provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils. They should not be disqualified merely on account of their birth in a State and the Franchise Committee may well obliterate the injustice done to them by laying down that the subjects of Native States should be eligible for seats in Municipal as well as Legislative bodies. I also appeal to the members of the Franchise Committee to recommend to the British Government that the subjects of the Native States should be freely allowed to compete for the Indian Civil Service and they should be granted commissions in the Army with other subjects of the British Empire. The authors of the Report failed to meet those demands and it is but natural that their Report did not elicit the admiration of the subjects of the Native States. It lies in the power of consummate statemanship to grapple with these problems and any tampering with the situation will alienate the mind of those residing in the States whose outlook has been broadened and whose expectations have been raised to a pitch with other parts of the British Empire. It is my conviction that Occidental instinct which is instrumental in shaping the destinies of this country will not countenance the idea of dividing humanity between two parts and thus expose itself to the judgment of history. We cannot hope to steer the bark of the progress of constitutional reforms in any country when one part of humanity is paralysed and its intellect has been atrophied owing to sheer disuse while the other is seeking the road to enlightenment. If the States which comprise a population of seven millions of people are kept in a moribund condition it would be detrimental to the cause of Responsible Government which the authors of the Report desire to implant in this country. I therefore appeal to the members of the Franchise Committee with all the earnestness I can command to relax those restrictions imposed upon the subjects of the Native States and weld the two elements of Indian nationality into one homogenous body by eliminating every chance of discrimination between man and man. I conclude this with the confident hope that a representative of the Native States who sits in the Franchise Committee will resent every injustice done to those of his kith and kin and strain every nerve to see that the interests of his brethern are not jeopardised.

I am afraid I have trespassed upon your space too long, Sir, but my explanation is that I consider myself chargeable with the dereliction of my duty if I failed to voice the sentiment of my brethren at this critical juncture whose interests are at stake.—Yours, etc.

M.R.S.

Jan. 24.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS RATES.

REDUCTION IMPOSSIBLE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The Calcutta Liners' Conference have consulted the Indian General Conference, London, regarding the reduction of homeward passenger rates, and have received the following reply:—

"Cost of food and running steamers have enormously increased over pre-war cost. Impossible to reduce passenger fares. They must bear share of increased running cost."

STRANGE WAYS OF BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is extremely surprising to find that when the poor people in the "native" town are bitterly crying for want of water the Municipality has not been able to notice the useless waste of water running out within and without the rink of the Band Stand on the Esplanade by some damage done to the water pipes. Such a state of things allowed to remain unnoticed for weeks is very much to be deplored. The pool of water is a source of great annoyance to the public visiting on Band nights.

I may also be permitted to remark that the nepotism displayed by the Municipality in the case of roads frequented by fashionable people is beyond one's comprehension. Is it because the people frequenting these roads are paying higher Municipal rates than the majority of the people in the native town! It is over a week, Bombay had been visited by a smart shower of rain but the Municipality has not yet seen their way to scrape out the mud collected on the eastern side of the General Post Office on Frere Road. Fortunately the sun has been rendering valuable service instead and the mud which was a great nuisance to the pedestrians is gradually drying out.

Trusting you will kindly allow these lines the hospitality of a corner in your paper.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. M.

Bombay, Feb. 3

SALT PRICES IN KANARA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Anent Mr. Masur's letter published in your to-day's issue I have to observe that he has misrepresented the case of salt prices in Kanara.

Mr. or, rather Rao Saheb Masur, wishes the public to believe that his Society is very considerate in fixing prices but his desire is frustrated when the actual figures are examined. I give these figures which had been published by him in "The Vichari," a paper of Karwar having an extremely limited circulation. Therein we find that the "Malki" rate during 1905 to 1912 varied between four annas eight pies and two annas two pies thus giving an average of three annas nine pies and for this small expenditure the owners are not sloth to charge Rs. 1-1 which gives a profit of more than 450 per cent. Again the reply by Government, in July 1918, to the Hon'ble Mr. Belvi elicited the information that the cost of production of Sanikatta salt is between one anna and two annas which gives a return of 800 per cent to the 'malik.' This sort of profiteering is unheard of in any manufacture much less in a commodity which is the prime necessity of life. The Rao Saheb very vauntingly states that the price of his Society's salt is less than the price prevailing elsewhere. The cost of Shiroda salt is Rs. 2-8 a maund and that of Sanikatta Rs. 2-5, a difference of three annas which in no way is a redeeming feature.

The real salt producers are *Agris* who do not get even a living wage and are not, in a majority of cases, paid in money and the members of the Society reap the full benefits of the labours of such a poor class of workers. The Salt-owners' Society is a capitalistic concern but even taking for granted that this Society is a producing concern does it stand on an equal basis with an agriculturist who produces and sells his commodity in a competitive market? No. Government restrictions prohibit the production of salt at several other places where there is every possibility of producing it and such hindrances, whereby the people are left at the mercy of a few owners, give rise to a condition which practically creates monopoly, and it is absurd to speak of a 'birthright of a producer.' Should Government encourage such monopoly under the garb of cooperation and on grounds of a producer's 'birthright'? Government and Municipalities should immediately possess control over this Society's depots as suggested by Sir George Barnes in September last, and the Sanikattia Society should be ordered to confine its activities only to the production of salt and Mr. Ewbank, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, should see that the pretended object "to bring cheap salt within easy reach of consumers" is without any further delay eliminated from the registered objects of the Society.—Yours, etc.,

R. M. WAGLE.

Girgaon, Feb. 1.

INDIAN TREASURES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your leader in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 1st February, speaks of valuable manuscripts going out of India, may I say that it is in some case the fault of the custodians of such MSS.

I heard last year of an American gentleman who had purchased some valuable MSS in Ceylon to take to the U. S. being interested in all things historical, I asked an official if this were permissible and was told "there was nothing to prevent it." Personally, I think there should.—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT OF THE PAST.

Feb. 4.

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BOMBAY No. 2.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATION COLABA.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.983 Inch.
Temperature of Air	73.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.3 ,,
Dew Point	65.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.760 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	3.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	81.1 ,,
Minimum do.	68.7 ,,
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,NW,WNW,NNW
Movement of Wind do. do.	126 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill
	Feb.	h. m. ft. in.		Feb.	h. m. ft. in.	
Wed.	5	m 2. 30 28 4	5	m 8 53	16	3
		3 21a 26 10		9 0a	19	6
Thur.	6	m 10 45 26 8	6	m 5 4	18	9
		11 84a 29 3		4 47a	15	5
Fri.	7	m 3 14 27 4	7	m 9 45	16	9
		4 25a 26 1		10 4a	20	5
Sat.	8	m 4 12 26 2	8	m 10 57	17	3
		5 48a 25 8		11 44a	21	5
Sun.	9	m 5 25 25 3	9	0 25a	17	5
		7 30a 25 11				
Mon.	10	m 6 50 24 9	10	m 1 42	21	3
		8 45a 26 9		1 42a	17	3
Tues.	11	m 8 15 24 11	11	m 3 5	20	5
		9 43a 27 8		2 45a	16	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	5 (Wednesday)	Sunrise	7h. 12m.	Sunset	6h. 34m.
,,	6 (Thursday)	,,	7h. 12m.	,,	6h. 34m.
,,	7 (Friday)	,,	7h. 12m.	,,	6h. 35m.
,,	8 (Saturday)	,,	7h. 11m.	,,	6h. 35m.
,,	9 (Sunday)	,,	7h. 11m.	,,	6h. 36m.
,,	10 (Monday)	,,	7h. 10m.	,,	6h. 26m.
,,	11 (Tuesday)	,,	7h. 10m.	,,	6h. 37m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	4h.	37-0m.	a.m.
First Quarter	8d.	0h.	22-8m.	a.m.
Full Moon	15d.	5h.	8-2m.	a.m.
Last quarter	23d.	7h.	17-7m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 5th February 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in the south-eastern districts. Day temperature is locally below normal in the east and north Punjab; night temperature is in excess in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity remains in slight excess in the east of the division. Day temperature is below normal throughout; night temperature also is below the average at Jhansi and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky has cleared in upper Sind, but is lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind, and is above normal in north Rajputana. Temperature continues lower than usual throughout the 24 hours in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues below normal except at Bhuj and Indore. Day temperature is in excess at Bhavnagar and Veraval, while night temperature is above normal at Surat and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has occurred locally; Jubbulpore reports 0.15in., Hoshangabad 0.21in., Amraoti 0.19in. and Nagpore 0.55in. Cloud is moderate to heavy and humidity is in large excess. Day temperature is in considerable defect at Raipur, but elsewhere it has risen and is nearly normal; night temperature is moderately or considerably above the average except in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in east Hyderabad and the southern districts of the Bombay Deccan and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum and Aurangabad. Day temperature is slightly above the average except in south Hyderabad; night temperature is above the average except in the neighbourhood of the ghats and the excess amounts to 10deg. in the north of the division.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has caused local rain in north Baluchistan and is passing away without giving any rain in the Punjab. The unsettled conditions in the north of the Peninsula persist and have determined local rainfall in the Central Provinces.

Rainfall is likely to disappear from Baluchistan, but may extend into north Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th February 1919.

The disturbance from Persia which is entering north-west India has given a few light falls of rain in north Baluchistan. The unsettled conditions in the north of the Peninsula persist and there has been light local rain on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of February, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Jn. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	86.6	54.5	90	..	6.49	+1.01
Do. (4th)	85.1	54.9	78	..	6.49	−0.98
Jask	76.1	60.3	80	..	9.13	+2.63
(4th)	70.0	59.3	91		5.13	+2.76
Muskat	76.7	65.9	77	0.52	8.28	+1.01
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.2	48.5	79	..	0.57	−0.27
Rawalpindi	67.6	43.6	86	..	0.76	+1.34
Lahore	64.3	48.1	90	..	2.68	+0.83
Hissar	67.4	44.1	87	..	1.29	+0.02
Ambala	66.4	45.8	84	..	4.43	+1.82
Delhi	66.1	48.0	100	..	2.54	+0.77
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	69.4	48.0	73	..	1.06	0
Malaspur	69.[illegible]	[illegible]	79	..	1.44	−1.04
Jhansi	74.0	44.8	65	..	2.3	+1.30
Cawnpore	70.6	42.9	89	..	0.69	−0.25
Allahabad	70.5	47.7	87	..	3.64	+2.07
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	77.5	47.8	48	..	0.23	−0.23
Karachi	76.0	62.6	69	..	1.24	+1.39
Ajmer	67.8	43.3	80	..	0.66	−0.76
Jodpore	65.0	45.7	75	..	1.53	+0.61
Kotah	70.0	49.6	53	..	1.22	+0.88
Mount Abu	65.8	52.4	35	..	0.38	−0.3
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	79.8	55.5	75	..	0.45	+0.22
Dwarka	77.7	65.6	67	..	0.57	+0.82
Veraval	87.1	67.6	38	..	0.13	−0.21
Rajkot	84.1	59.5	26	..	0	−0.84
Bhavnagar Para	88.6	65.9	32	..	0.01	−0.20
Surat	80.9	60.7	47	..	0.01	−0.31
Ahmadabad	83.4	59.2	28	..	0.15	0
Deesa	86.8	51.4	50	..	0.24	−0.0
Neemuch	76.1	51.8	42	..	0.01	+0.02
Indore	84.1	49.4	65	..	3.32	+2.54
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.8	55.9	95	0.15	9.74	+8.13
Sangor	74.7	54.0	61	..	6.8	+2.89
Hoshangabad	80.0	58.8	96	0.21	6.26	+4.92
Khandwa	78.9	61.0	61	..	1.54	+0.62
Akola	91.0	67.3	80	..	3.38	+0.95
Amraoti	87.0	67.8	84	0.19	3.37	+1.85
Nagpur	86.4	65.8	86	0.55	6.99	+0.24
Chanda	88.[illegible]	[illegible]	78	0.05	1.92	+0.23
Raipur	74.1	63.5	96	0.04	3.96	+2.99
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.1	68.7	85	..	0.29	−0.38
Ratnagiri	83.1	66.4	73	..	3.61	+2.69
Mahableshwar	83.1	..	94	..	8.01	+1.80
Kolaba	85.8	67.6	82	..	4.53	+3.35
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Belgaum	91.8	62.6	43	..	0.21	−0.74
Ahmednagar	91.4	58.5	47	..	0.91	−0.34
Poona	91.4	62.3	46	..	1.17	+0.06
Sholapur	94.6	69.7	43	..	1.41	−0.11
Bijapur	91.0	66.9	61	..	0.34	−0.85
Belgaum	91.9	69.3	71	..	4.28	+2.35
Aurangabad	89.[illegible]	[illegible]	88	..	1.66	+0.44
Hyderabad (Deccan)	92.6	68.9	63	..	2.52	+1.02
Hyderabad	87.2	67.2	73	..	2.72	+1.61
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	80.0	74.6	79	..	6.90	+3.18
Calicut	88.8	76.1	83	..	13.68	+7.24
Cochin	90.3	76.5	74	..	14.69	+6.13
Colombo	90.8	71.9	94	..	13.96	−8.21
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.0	73.1	74	..	16.35	+10.31
Bellary	92.2	68.5	74	..	6.14	+8.84
Cuddapah	91.9	70.6	62	..	6.55	+1.76
Madras	87.2	74.9	83	..	50.12	+29.66
Bangalore	89.0	68.3	70	..	8.03	+4.05
Coimbatore	90.0	72.5	63	..	12.51	+7.20
Trichinopoly	94.1	69.1	74	..	13.19	+5.57
Nozapatam	86.1	75.0	82	0.05	42.15	+13.49

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0° deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 5th February, 1919, was 30.233 inches on the 1st February, 1919, was 30.220 inches. For temperature corrections, applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST ENTRIES: FIFTH DAY.

FIFTH DAY.—Saturday, 22nd February, 1919.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. J. C. Galsaun's b e g Oros, 5 years.
Mr. Guthrie's ch e h Ali Silk, 5 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b e g Thunder, aged.
Mr. Guthrie's b e g Calder Vale, aged.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's ch e g One, 6 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h St. Quin, 5 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h First Flier, 5 years.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's ch e m Caryanda, 6 years.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna & Frank's br e g Brendan, 6 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e g Fiz Yama, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e h Cairngillan, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Baronvale, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Matchlock, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g William the Beau, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e h Ardvreck, 6 years.
Mr. Allan's ch e g Marcianus, aged
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's br e g Mordennis, 5 years.
Mr. J. Merven's b e g Darsingham, aged.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's br e h Arius, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Kinsale, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e m Silver Balm, aged.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Guthrie's b e m Tootsie, 5 years.
Capt. P. Bouvet's b e m Louviers d' Or, 6 years.
Messrs. J. Stewart & Guthrie's ch e h Roi d' Ecosse, 6 years.
Mr. J. P. J. Wailen's b e g Symrix, aged.
Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's bl e g Poignant, 5 years.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e h St. Quin, 5 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
Mrs. J. Stewart's b e g Antiracite, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g e h Tagamor, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Verge, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Forfeit Lass, aged.
Mr. K. Shinde's bl e h Black Walnut, aged.
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's b e m Necessity, 6 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Pastime, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e m Silver Balm, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Quarryman, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g e g Patrick, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Charcoal, 6 years.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton & W. P. Poolley's br e g Llangeinor, aged.

THE STAND PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles

Mr. Guthrie's b e g Royal Ambition, aged.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e g Gunning, 6 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Redspear, 6 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's br e h Bright Bird, 6 years.
Mr. Begmahomed's b e m Sophie, 6 years.
Mr. Downes' b e g Treddle, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e g Athlete, aged.
Mr. Pine's br e g Rueful, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Penny Pie, aged.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Kim III, aged.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e g Francis Armand, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e h Royal Band, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. Soysa's b e m Enchantment, 5 years.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e g Screamer, aged.
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's b e h Philanthropist, aged.
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's ch e m Dress, 6 years.
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's b e g Bodenham, 6 years.
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's b e g Eagle's Nest, aged.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' g e h Red Quill, 6 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' br e h Misri Lal, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Footman, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, aged.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Pertinacious, 4 years.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance 6 fur. longs, 41 yards.

Mr. F. A. Tarrant's br or bl e g Resilience, 4 years.
Mr. E. A. Gubbay's br e m Little Trout, 4 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Redspear, 6 years.
Mr. Downes' b e g Duet, 5 years.
Mr. Downes' ch e g Tollendal, aged.
Mr. Downes' br e h Billy Bawn, aged.
Mr. Downes' b e m Stop Watch, 5 years.
Mr. A. S. Molooboy's b e g Cresset, 5 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's br e m Bellicose, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e m Glastebury, 6 years.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e m Foolish Fancy, aged.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Camberley, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Cicatrix, 6 years.
Messrs. F. M. Garda & M. Goculdass b e h Fire Finch, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e h Javelin, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 5 years.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e g King's Head, aged.
Mr. Garrick's b e h Vice Chamberlain, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite, 6 years.
Mrr R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Pollestone, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e g Binfield Grove, aged.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. Guthrie's ch e m Meridian, 4 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b e m Renette, 4 years.
Mr. Guthrie's bl e h Veiled Certainty, 5 years.
Mr. J. P. J. Wallen's ch e g Dori (late Potch), 5 years.
Messrs. Douetil & Page's b e m Highfield Lady, 6 years.
Mr. Noble's b e m Checkmate, 4 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Spearwood, 5 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b e g Mintspear, 6 years.
Mr. D. C. Robinson's b e g Dollet, aged.
Mr. J. H. Crawford's b e g Trostan, 4 years.
Mr. Downes' ch e m Golden Stream, 4 years.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's b e m Peculiar Julia, 4 years.
Mr. Pines' b e m Miss Rich, 4 years.
Messrs. F. M. Garda & M. Goculdass' b e g Firpo (late Krasavichik), 4 years.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's b e g Foxter, 4 years.
Mr. Dale's bl e m Nerissa, 4 years.
Mr. Leonard's br e h Gantry, 3 years.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e m Arles, 5 years.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e m Belle Syme, 4 years.
Mr. Garrick's b e m Hello Kells, 4 years.
Mr. J. Merven's ch e g Fari Lad, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b e g Lucky Thought, 6 years.
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's b e m Sister Susie, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's ch e m Little Eve, 4 years.
Mr. Toogood's br e m South Star, 4 years.
Mr. G. Molini's b e m Peach Melba, 5 years.
Major Sirdar M. N. Sitole's ch e g Arras, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' br e m Balira, 5 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e g Soapello, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g First Exchange, 5 years.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mandil, 14.0 aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Kakum, 3 years.
H. H. Maharanee of Cooch Behar's b a h Union Jack, 14.0 4 years.
Mr. Leonard's ch a h Nawabzada, 14.0 aged.
Mr. Pine's g a h Caulkey, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Ruby Mine, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Royal Court, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a g Rose Hill, 5 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Collingwood, 6 years.
Mr. R. E. Gahagan's ch a h Durban, 13.3 aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Palermo, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Gazul, 14.0, aged.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Otherwise, 13.3½ 4 years.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's b a h Moollan, aged.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, 6 years.
Mr. Shaik Jassim Ebrahim's g a h Edward, aged.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity, 5 years.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee & Arnold's b a h Red Cross, 13.3½ aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor, 13.3½ 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Anaiza, 14.0 aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's g a h Longboat, 14.0 aged.
Mr. Goolam Esmail's g a h Powerful, aged.
Major Khushru Jung Badahur's bl a h Amir Aswad, aged.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (On Round Course.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khundil, 13.3½.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's bl a h Bayonet, 14.0.
Mr. Guthrie's g a h Tit Bits, 14.0.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13.3½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13.3½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's ch a h Resident, 13.3½.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's ch a h Warminster, 13.3½.
Mr. Bennett's g a h Final Shot, 13.3.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamey and Holmes' g a h Battleaxe, 14.0.
Mr. Downes' g a h Diamond King, 14.0.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Four Aces, 14.0.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mechanic, 13.3½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Garibaldi, 14.0.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13.3½.
Mr. E. L. F. De Sosya's b a h Argonaut, 13.3½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14.0.
Mr. Erach Jeejibhoy's bl a h Young Majuh, 14.0.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel & Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender, 13.3½.
Mr. Heath's br a h Innocence, 14.0.
Mr. Lucconie's b a h Last Day, 13.3.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee & Arnold's b a h Red Cross, 13.3½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14.0.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13.3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor, 13.3½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 13.3½.
Mr. Syed Ibrahim's g a h Winning Post, 14.0.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Competition, 14.0.

Final entries on Tuesday, 25th January, 1919.

"Blow, Winds, and crack your Cheeks! Rage! Blow!
"You cataracts and hurricane spout!"
—"King Lear" in Shakespeare.

Thus did King Lear
defy the fury of Elements,
in olden days.

You can defy the same Elements now by installing Telephone Communication between you self and those you want to communicate with from time to time, whether in your house or outsid

Instal Telephone Communication in and between your Houses, Palaces, Offices, Stables, ms, Gardens, Workshops, Factories, Hospitals, Colleges, Schools, Towns, Cities, Railways, States. nals, everywhere.

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They are good enough for 100 feet or 1,000 miles. Distance does not affect the efficiency of their working.

We shall gladly send our Instruments on approval which may be returned at our expense if not absolutely satisfactory.

Consult us. We have the Best Instruments and Material on hand and our [illegible]s are right.

Superintendent o Telegraphs, G. P. Ry., says: Bombay, dated 20-1-1919.

"Your Telephones are working quite well"
He bought these in April 1918.

EASTERN ELECTRIC and TRADING Co.,
KARACHI.

Telegrams "ELECTRIC, KARACHI."
BRANCHES: Upper Mall, LAHORE and Hall Gate, AMRITSAR.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 6,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

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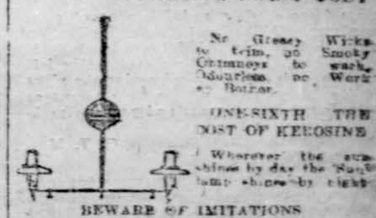

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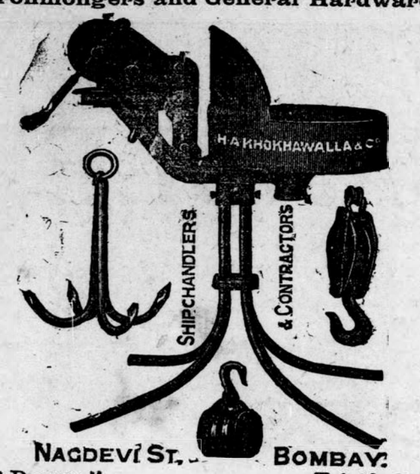

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CLAIMS OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

THEIR POSITION IN REFORMS SCHEME

Mr. V. R. Shinde, of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, has submitted a statement to the Franchise Committee, regarding the status and claims of the Depressed Classes. In the course of his statement Mr. Shinde writes:—

As I was among those who organised the All-India Maratha Conference held in Belgaum on the 10th and 11th of Nov. 1917 and especially interested in the 5th resolution regarding the widening of franchise I beg to quote here that resolution as follows:—

Resolution 5th:—

"Considering the fact that the major portion of the Marathas is chiefly dependent for its maintenance upon Agriculture, Military Service, Factory labour and its constant backward economic condition, this conference is of opinion that in order to represent them in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, Local Boards and Municipalities, it is necessary that the franchise should be extended on the following lines:—

(a) The limit of the franchise in the case of Agriculturists should not exceed the amount of Rs. 10 of their annual land assessment.

(b) In the case of Factory, Mill, Dock and other labourers the limit of franchise should not exceed the amount of Rs. 10 of their monthly earnings.

(c) In the case of the Sepoys in the Army and other public servants the limit of franchise should not exceed the amount of Rs. 10 of their monthly salary.

Even though it may be found for practical reasons not advisable to widen the franchise to such an extent in general I still think that the right should be so extended to the depressed classes as a special concession in view of their special social disabilities and poverty as to lower, the minimum limit of their property qualification to a fixed income of not lower than Rs. 144 per annum, and that of their educational qualification to having passed the 4th Marathi Standard in any Primary School recognised by Government. A person belonging to any of the classes described as "Depressed" i.e., Untouchable in the Indian Census Report for 1901 and being qualified in either of the above ways should be entitled to vote. As to others I hold that the right to vote should be granted to all who either can show a fixed annual income of Rs. 300 from any source or have read upto at least any Vernacular School Final examination. Under the present circumstances of the spread of literacy, however limited it may be among these untouchable communities, I do not think there would be any real difficulty in forming seven separate constituencies of as stated below these people for the four linguistic divisions viz. Karnatak, Maharastra, Gujrat and Sind and an additional one for the City of Bombay which claims a population of about ninety thousand 'untouchables.' I have already stated how the franchise should be extended specially in their favour i.e., that all men and women who claim to belong to any of the untouchable communities, a list of which will have to be carefully made and widely published both in English and vernaculars of the Presidency viz. Canarese, Marathi, Gujrati and Sindi, and who can either prove, by means to be prescribed hereafter, to have a fixed income of Rs. 144 or more per annum or to have read up to the fourth Standard in any of the vernacular primary schools recognized by Government should be entitled to vote in their respective plural constituencies.

RESERVED SEATS.

Trying to frame a workable scheme of constituencies for returning the representatives of the Depressed Classes to reserved seats in councils, I now find that the number five of their representatives, as I proposed in my previous statement, is all too inadequate, especially when I consider the proportion of this number to the vast population of these classes and their unequal distribution in the several constituencies, I propose below. I have to raise the number to nine at the least. As one of these will have to be returned to the Supreme Legislative Council, there will remain only eight in Bombay Council. The total population of the Depressed Classes as shown below is 2,354,843; one representative for every three lacs of 'untouchables' is certainly not an excessive demand at all, if one wishes to honestly and earnestly try solve the most urgent and yet all too neglected problem of the heart-rending disabilities of these vast masses.

Supposing therefore that there will be in all 150 seats in the Bombay Legislative Council, I think there should be reserved at least nine seats to be filled by members of the Depressed Classes, one for each of the divisions viz., Karnatak, Gujrat and Sind one for Konkan, four for Maharastra and the ninth for the City of Bombay. Members should be elected to these seats from candidates themselves belonging to any of the so-called Depressed Classes and openly contesting for these reserved seats, by separate electorates specially constituted for these four linguistic divisions and the City of Bombay. The constitution of such separate electorates for reserved seats is to my mind not impossible at all but highly beneficial to these communities as a step towards their political training and social uplift.

As regards the right to vote in the general election, Mr. Shinde says:—That Depressed Classes and other backward communities should be allowed the right to vote in the general electorates, whenever possible for them, in addition to their right to return their own representatives to the reserved seats as shown in the above scheme. If at the one or two initial elections the special constituencies of the Depressed Classes may at all find it difficult to return their own members, it should be open to them to duly elect a member from any higher Hindu castes as their representatives for the time being. I am sure, this contingency will not last long.

In conclusion Mr. Shinde writes:—

If any concessions have had to be given on the one hand and vested interests on the other which are so freely paraded under all sorts of euphemistic and yet transparent names, I insist with all the force of my heart and faith, as well as all the circumstancial evidence in my possession, that the first and most modest concession by the benign British Government should be the one that I ask for the Depressed Classes in India. It is therefore somewhat disappointing to me to find that inspite of the most valid objections raised against communal electorates in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, it not only so meekly grants that concession to the Mahomedans but also proposes the same to the Sikhs of the Punjab in future. It has, however no thought for the poor Untouchables. Even the wealthy Lingayats of Bombay are honoured by a mention of their name. But are our "Untouchables" even "unmentionables" for the Report? I trust however that wherein the Report has failed, the Franchise Committee will succeed and thereby will add not only to the military resources of the British Empire, on which ground the Report proposes the concessions to the Sikhs (Para 232 page 150) but also to the moral prestige of Pax Britanica, which is infinitely a higher count.

RATEABLE VALUE OF BUILDINGS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the information of such property-owners who may have been served with notices by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes for increasing the amount of the rateable value of their premises as from the 1st April 1918, showing his finger to the Section 167 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, I am giving hereunder *True Copies* of the replies got by me from Mr. P. R. Cadell, then the Municipal Commissioner for this City, on the 2nd October, 1914, and 19th November 1914, in a matter in which I had sought the help of the same Section (167) for reduction of the rateable value of premises that were vacant for some months and the vacancy about which was intimated and proved. It will thus be seen that the present attempt of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes is to take undue advantage, if possible, of the ignorance of the ratepayers and to misinterpret, if possible, the sections of the Act.—Yours, etc.,

SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR

Feb. 3.

True Copy.

No. 22186 of 1914.

From P. R. Cadell Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the
City of Bombay

To,
Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar Esq.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1914.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 10th instant (should have been ultimo), I have the honor to inform you that the valuation of the property in question is final for the current year under Section 219 of the Municipal Act. You may, however, renew your complaint when the public notice under Section 162 of the Municipal Act is given in the local newspapers in December next re the revision of the valuations for the year 1915-16.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner.

True Copy.

No. 27659 of 1914.

From P. R. Cadell Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the
City of Bombay

To,
Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar Esq.,
Bombay, 19th November, 1914.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 3rd ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that under Section 219 of the Municipal Act the valuations of properties entered in the Assessment Book are final for the year for which they are so entered. Ordinarily these valuations are neither increased nor decreased during the currency of the year under Section 167 of the Municipal Act. Reduction during the currency of the year is however made in the assessment of properties in respect of which the owners give notices of demolition under Section 153 of the Municipal Act or when the properties are burnt down by fire or are pulled down in accordance with the notices issued by the Executive Engineer under Section 354 of the Act. Similarly the assessment is increased in the case of such properties only as are enlarged or improved. The valuation of properties whose rents are increased by their owners during the currency of the year are not increased by the Municipality in that year but from the commencement of the next official year. Your request for the revision of the assessment of the property in question from 1-10-14 cannot therefore be complied with.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner.

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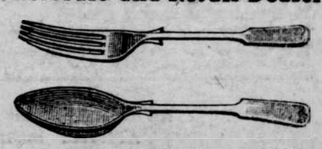

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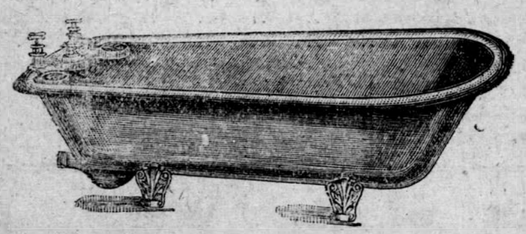

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